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VOL. XVIII NO. 95.— BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

"NO RETRACING OF OUR STEPS"

Mahatmaji On Chittagong Incidents.

"Will Fight Violence Of Govt. And Violence Of Those Who Have No Faith In Non-Violence"

K. M. MUNSHI SWAMI ANAND AND KANJEE MASTER ARRESTED.

WOMEN AUCTION THEIR ORNAMENTS FOR NATION'S CAUSE.

Mahatmaji speaking on the Chittagong affair says:—"Chittagong news makes sad reading.....But however serious the situation becomes there can be no suspension of the fight. Civil resisters must, therefore, fight an unequal struggle—the violence of the Government and the violence of those amongst us who have no faith in non-violence."

Mahatmaji is now concentrating his attention on the next stage of the struggle viz. picketing of foreign cloth shops and liquor shops. The experiment will be tried first in Jalalpur Taluka.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, and Mr. Kanjee Master, Municipal Corporator, were arrested on Monday as leaders of Salt Act Satyagraha in Bombay.

Swami Anand and Khosla Patel were arrested in the suburbs. Mr. Popatlal Shah and Jaswantrai Mehta of Ghatkoper were jailed for one year.

In spite of arrest and police raids the Congress Committees of different Wards manufactured contraband salt on Monday.

Great enthusiasm is shown by the women. Not satisfied with selling and manufacturing contraband salt, the women on Monday auctioned their jewels and ornaments.

NEW EXPERIMENT AT JALALPUR.

(From Our Special Representative)

JALALPUR, April 21.

The defiance of Salt Laws having assumed the form of mass movement Mahatmaji has brought to the forefront the question of picketing liquor and foreign cloth shops. Jalalpur Taluka has been chosen for the experiment of an intensive picketing campaign of liquor shops and Gandhiji is in frequent consultation with workers. The chief among them is Dr. Sumant Mehta who is now in Navsari. Dr. Mehta who is on the Executive of the Baroda Praja Mandal proposes to start picketing toddy shops at Navsari which is in Gaekwar's territory simultaneously with the Jalalpur campaign. It is argued that if picketing is confined to Jalalpur which is British territory the results will not be satisfactory. Jalalpur and Navsari are only separated by the railway line and it is feared that even if all the liquor shops in Jalalpur are picketed the people might visit toddy shops at Navsari.

The Executive of the Baroda Praja Mandal met on Sunday and decided on starting picketing wherever British and Gaekwar territories were so near each other. The Baroda Mandal is mobilising workers and the campaign is expected to come in full swing next week. Liquor shop owners of Navsari, mostly Parsis, are considerably agitated on account of this prohibition movement.

SALT DEPOSITS AT AAT TAMPERED WITH

—:o:—

Allegations Against Excise Officials.

(From Our Special Representative)

JALALPUR, April 21.

The Jalalpur Excise Police have evidently hit upon a new plan to frustrate the attempts of Satyagrahis who have been collecting and offering for sale large quantities of natural salt from the salt pits at Aat. Lately the volunteers noticed a distinct change of colour in the salt crystals and it was suspected that the deposit of salt was being tampered with by someone. This morning the volunteers found out who they were. They were no other than the Excise Police. They noticed a Police party motoring in the direction of the salt pits. The party consisted of Mr. Antia, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Kadri, Sub-Inspector and a few Excise constables. On arrival at the salt pits the Policemen are said to have poured some chemicals both in the salt water and salt crusts. The salt crusts when picked by the volunteers were found to have undergone a change in colour and taste, from crystal white the crusts had changed into a grey shade and when tasted they were found to be bitter.

REPORTED TO MAHATMAJI.

The matter was immediately reported to Mahatmaji who was shown the samples of such salt and salt water. On inspection Mahatmaji asked the same to be sent to a chemical expert for analysis.

Gandhiji proceeds to Surat tomorrow afternoon where he will address a meeting of Patels of the Chaurasi Taluka. He has cancelled his visit to Vanz.

MAHATMAJI ON PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH SHOP.

—:o:—

CAWNPORE, April 21.

In reply to Babu Purshotamdas Tandon's telegram to Mahatma Gandhi asking him to give his opinion as to whether foreign cloth shops should be picketed even in those cases where their owners undertake to desist from ordering fresh imports for one year in response to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's appeal, Mahatma Gandhi has wired:

"My opinion is that picketing may not be stopped."—Free Press.

BOMBAY ARRESTS.

Swami Anand, the leader of the Maharashtra Satyagraha Camp at Vile Parle, was arrested this morning while breaking the Salt Law. It will be remembered that he succeeded Seth Jamnalal Bajaj as the Dictator there.

Swami Anand was for a number of years in charge of the management of "Young India" and "Nava Jivan."

The Satyagrahi volunteers, true to their determination made on Sunday marched early on Monday morning to Bhatia Baug, to prepare salt publicly and in the presence of the police.

Hundreds of volunteers followed Mr. K. M. Munshi who took the lead. At 8-15 a.m. the police surrounded the Satyagrah's and arrested Mr. Munshi only as he was the leader.

Mr. Munshi quietly submitted to the arrest and was taken to the Esplanade Police Lock-up and put in a cell.

A little while after, Mrs. Munshi came to the Esplanade Police Station and brought food and bedding.

(Continued on page 7.)

"NO RETRACING OUR STEPS."

—:o:—

"Either Victory Or Crushing Defeat"

NAVSARI, April 21.

"Chittagong news makes sad reading. It shows that there is a large or small body of men in Bengal who do not believe in non-violence whether as a policy or as a creed," said Mahatma Gandhi, interviewed by the Associated Press representative regarding Chittagong Insurgence. "That there were such people all over India I knew but I had hoped that they would give non-violence a chance. If Chittagong is an indication and not an isolated act, as I believe Calcutta and Karachi acts to be, it is a serious affair. But, however serious the situation becomes there can be no suspension of the fight. There can be no retracing

MR. K. M. MUNSHI.

who was arrested in Bombay on Monday while leading a batch of Satyagrahis.

I observe that the Viceroy has answered the Chittagong disturbance with the exercise of his extraordinary powers. That was only to be expected. So long as the British people are determined to impose their rule upon unwilling people so long must they rule in reality without law. We in India easily delude ourselves into the belief that we have duly constituted legislatures. Presently there will be no one remaining under any such delusion. Civil resisters must, therefore, fight an unequal struggle—the violence of the Government and the violence of those among us who have no faith in non-violence. Satyagrahis, if they are true to their creed, will either come out victorious or will be ground to atoms between the two mills.—A.P.

BENGAL UNDETERRED BY REPRESSION

—:o:—

Contraband Salt Manufacture Continues.

WOMEN'S ENTHUSIASM.

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Despite arrests and strong Police opposition preparation of contraband salt is proceeding in a number of centres in different districts, the most important centres being Mahishabathan (the 24-Parganas), Pichaboni and Contai in Midnapore, Mirzakalu in Barisal, Paruli in Khulna, several centres in Noakhali, Chittagong and Kalikapur and Neera, in the 24-Parganas. The main centres have a number of sub-centres under them. One most significant feature is the work is being taken up in numerous villages and ladies are taking part in increasing numbers.

Miss Jyotirmoyee Ganguly, and Miss Santi Das, Secretary of the Women Civil Disobedience Council, addressed a large gathering of ladies at Pichaboni and Midnapore, while ladies procession go through streets in every place for collection, foreign cloth boycott and picketting liquor shops and cigarettes. Already the sale of liquor and cigarettes has diminished considerably.

Mr. Jnanendranath Basu, Private Secretary, Kumar of Nazajole and other prominent Congress workers were arrested at a meeting addressed by Miss J. Ganguly. Twelve guns of the Nazajole Palace have been taken away by the Police.

NO NEWS FROM CHITTAGONG.

No fresh news is available from Chittagong except through official sources and the Government have not issued any other communique.

Dr. Nani Guha-Roy of Abhoy Ashram and Mr. Dinesnlodh of Contai were sentenced to 18 months' R. I. and Adhir Banerjee in charge of Mirzapore centre to three months' R. I.

Dr. Nibaran De Sarkar in charge of Pichaboni centre, after conviction of Dr. Suresh Banerjee and Bhupendranarain Sen was arrested yesterday.

Some thirty people including three ladies enlisted themselves for Satyagraha at a meetting held yesterday in the village of Patuariharidpur near Calcutta.—Free Press.

"TREATED LIKE CRIMINALS".

—:o:—

And Threatened With Flogging.

AJMER, Apr. 21.

Messrs Bijaisingh Pathik and Narsingdas, local Congress leaders who were sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment for inciting people to break Salt law were interviewed yesterday morning by several prominent public men of Ajmer. The new jail rules have not been enforced here and they are treated like ordinary criminals and are given 15 seers grain to grind daily. They observed 24 hours hunger strike as protest against confinement in separate cells. Narsinghdas is still being confined in solitary cell and was threatened with flogging when he refused to obey the Jail Superintendent.—Free Press.

POLICE BREAK SATYAGRAHIS' CORDON.

Contraband Salt Manufactured All Over The City.

WOMEN'S ENTHUSIASTIC PARTICIPATION

(Through Satyagraha Committee B. P. C.)

Monday, 21st April.

SATYAGRAHIS AT BHATIA BAG.

A procession of about 600 volunteers started from Congress House to Chowpatti fetched water and walked through the principal streets and arrived at Bhatia Baug. The procession included Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi. Here the procession was joined by another batch of Vounteers. Salt was manufactured, water being put by Mrs. Kamaladevi and Mrs. Leelavati Munshi. The first salt which was prepared was scraped and removed by the Volunteers and fresh water put on fire.

300 POLICEMEN ON THE SCENE.

Nearly 500 police arrived headed by an Inspector. Mr. Munshi as the leader of the batch barred he way and said that the Volunteers would offer resistance. He was immediately arrested and removed.

Mrs. Kamaladevi then took charge of the batch and the operations. The Police Commissioner then approached Mrs. Kamaladevi and asked her to move away but she refused saying that she was in command.

"AN AWFUL NUISANCE."

"It is an awful nuisance when women interfere," the Commissioner was heard to remark. The Police broke through the cordon, kicked away the salt pans and removed the fuel and walked away. The fire was re-lit and salt was prepared in large quantities. Mrs. Kamaladevi then auctioned the salt at fabulous sums.

JEWELS AUCTIONED.

The women began to offer their jewels which were auctioned for large sums. All the jewels were returned to Mrs. Kamaladevi by the purchasers to be re-auctioned over and over again until it was found that it was impossible to get rid of those jewels. So it was decided to put them up for auction at the evening meeting at the Esplanade. The meeting then dispersed.

SATYAGRAHA AT ESPLANADE.

—:o:—

(Through The Satyagraha Committee)

In the Esplanade Maidan Volunteers gathered and arranged to prepare salt. At about 7-30 a. m. some Police officers with European Sergeants and Indian Policemen came on the spot at the Esplanade Maidan. The Volunteers had formed a cordon around the fire place where salt was being manufactured. One of the officers came and inquired as to who was leading the Volunteers. Pandit Mukhund Malaviya met him. The officer wanted the Volunteers to be dispersed and said that he had orders to disperse this unlawful assembly. He was told that the Volunteers will not move from the place and he could use such force as he choose. Thereupon the Police formed a circle round the Volunteers and pounced upon them with lathis and batons in their hands.

MUKUND MALAVIYA BLEEDS.

One of the policemen gave a lathi blow which hit Pandit Mukund Malaviya on the forehead resulting in bleeding. Other Volunteers were also pushed down and very roughly handled but they stood firm to their places, although the Police entered inside the cordon and destroyed the fire-place the Volunteers again formed a cordon and began preparing salt. The Police finding

(Continued on Page 8.)

"IRON HAS ENTERED THE SOUL OF MILLIONS."

But "Keep Smiling, Fight On And Get Through The Job."

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

ALLAHABAD, April 19.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, Acting President of the All-India Congress Committee, has issued the following statement to the Press:

During the enforced absence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the All-India Congress Committee, the duties of his high office have devolved on me. It is my proud privilege to be able to begin my work by offering hearty congratulations to the nation on the phenomenal success of Satyagraha against the Salt Laws.

Beginning with the memorable march of Mahatma Gandhi with his gallant band of Satyagrahis and the determined attack they delivered on the salt deposits of the Gujarat Coast, the campaign is now raging throughout the length and breadth of India.

GUJARAT LEADS.

While Gujarat and Bombay are leading, the C P. and Bengal are following closely and the other provinces are not behind. Hundreds of thousands of men and women are defying the salt laws an every day that passes brings an enormous increase in their numbers. Such is the response of the country to the call of Mahatma Gandhi.

DEFIANCE OF A HOAX.

On the other side of the shield we see numerous arrests and convictions of patriotic Satyagrahis culminating in the sudden arrest and incarceration of the chosen head of the Indian people. We see him prosecuted, convicted and sentenced within a few hours for the minor offence of abetment immediately after the ignominious failure of an attempt to ridicule his open defiance of the salt laws as a hoax.

GRIM DETERMINATION.

What does all this mean? On the one hand it shows the grim determination of a long suffering people to come into their own at all costs. On the other hand it reveals the sorry spectacle of a foreign government losing its balance of mind in the attempt to defend an iniquitous tax. I look upon the numerous arrests that have taken place as so many points gained by the people against the Government in the struggle for freedom.

THE SOUL.

Those arrests have served to intensify the campaign all over the country. We are indebted to the policy of shutting up the great tribunes of the people, for the iron has entered into the soul of millions. The very near future will witness the crowning act of that policy in the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. That is a consummation to be devoutly wished for, but whether it comes or not the good fight will continue with ever growing intensity till freedom is achieved.

DEPLORABLE RIOTS.

Sad news comes from Calcutta, Karachi and Poona. In the absence of fuller details it is unsafe to express a definite opinion on the deplorable riots that broke out in these three great cities. It is however, quite clear that these unfortunate happenings do not in the least affect the civil disobedience campaign. The conduct of the Satyagrahis in all parts of India has been admirable. Under the gravest provocation they have succeeded in maintaining strict non-violence.

HARTALS.

The general public have also behaved in the most orderly manner, wherever the right of peaceful demonstration has not been seriously interfered with by the authorities or their allies. Hartals and other demonstrations of protest by the people, quite legitimate as they are, cannot be taken as a part of the campaign of civil disobedience itself. They are the direct outcome of the high-handed action taken by the authorities against peaceful civil resisters. The latter are no more responsible for any contretemps at these demonstrations than they are for the mishandling of the situation by the authorities.

TO THE BITTER END.

The fact, however remains and must be brought home to the public at large that it is not by breaking heads or destroying property that they will help the cause. They will only do so by following the example of strict non-violence set by those actually engaged in the movement. While, therefore, the excesses committed in Calcutta, Karachi and Poona must be unhesitatingly condemned the, actual fight must be carried to the bitter end on strictly non-violent lines.

I cannot better conclude this statement than by repeating the short but pregnant message of the President of the people of India on his conviction. "Keep smiling, fight on and get through the job."—Free Press.

SATYAGRAHA IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

To-day's Programme.

THROUGH SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE B. P. C. C.

Bombay April 21.

Satyagraha Volunteers from A, C and D Wards will offer Satyagraha at Bhatia Baug, Bori Bunder between the hours 5 and 6 a. m.

Volunteers of D Ward and those at the Headquarters will assemble at the Congress House at 6.30 a. m. (S. T.) sharp. From here they will start in procession, fetch sea-water from Chaupatty and then further march in a procession to Bhatia Baug.

Volunteers from G ward will meet at the Office of their District Congress Committee at 7 a. m. from there march towards Bhatia Baug.

Volunteers from D and F Wards will jointly offer Satyagraha at Mandvi.

F and G Wards Volunteers will offer Satyagraha at Parel.

On Tuesday all the Volunteers of F Ward will fetch salt water from the sea and prepare contraband salt in the open space in the Bazaar Gate Kamatipura. Volunteers of four wards will concentrate again at Bhatia Baug, Esplanade Maidan and Mandvi where arrests were made on 20th April 1930.

Congress Sub-Committee Not Allowed To Enter N. W. Province.

—:o:—

LAHORE, April 21.

By virtue of an order by the Chief Commissioner North Western Frontier Province the members of Congress Sub-Committee to enquire on to Frontier Crime Legislations appointed by the Lahore Congress consisting of Maulana Abdul Kadir, Dr. Syed Mahomud, General Secretary, All India Congress Committee and Lala Dunichand of Ambala are prohibited from entering the boundaries of the Province.

The order was served on them in a Railway compartment at Attock while they were just crossing the bridge that spans over the Indus linking the rest of India with the Frontier. They were made to detrain there and return.—Free Press.

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POONA DAY BY DAY.

RUMOURS OF ARRESTS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, April 20.

For the last week the atmosphere is thick with rumours of arrests of many persons in Poona. It is learnt that warrants have been issued against Messrs. N. V. Gadgil, G. N. Kanitkar and T. K. Deogirikar. In the meeting held the other day in the Shivaji Mandir to honour the Non-Brahmin leaders it was known widely that the arrests of this trio was soon imminent and that the Police had gone to the house of one among them. There was a flutter in the meeting and like wave upon wave the rumours of arrests spread out in the audience.

At the moment of writing, however, the situation is extremely tense. From Mavlan, Mr. Dastane and Mr. Samant have already been sent up to prison. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta too has been imprisoned. News is just to hand that Mr. R. N. Mandlik and Mr. G. V. Ketkar have been arrested at Pen. Mr. D. V. Gokhale has gone to Arnala near Virar to take the place of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. Mr. N. C. Kelkar has reached Pen where he is to inaugurate the Satyagraha campaign. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar has gone to Kalyan where he is to lead a Satyagraha proccession. This evening in the Shivaji Mandir a public meeting is to be held under his presidentship and contraband salt is to be sold and salt manufactured from salt water imported from Bombay. None knows who will be arrested and when and where. The arrest and sentence are just like drawing lots. Who can say, who will win or who not? This is exactly the position with respect to the operation of the law.

Thus, throughout Maharashtra aggressive propaganda of Salt Satyagraha is begun—on behalf both of the Civil Disobedience Committees. Every party in the Congress is contributing its quota to this movement. Every nationalist institution, educational and otherwise, is also doing its part most honestly. There is tremendous enthusiasm among the people.

The propaganda of Swadeshi is also spreading silently, side by side, with the Satyagraha movement. Like the Poona Bar, the Motor Drivers' Union has decided to wear Swadeshi cloth and particularly khadi for the uniforms of drivers. Some merchants in the Bhavani Peth have resolved to appoint servants only from those people who agree to putting on khadi only.

On Friday last, Mr. Kakasaheb Kalelkar and S. D. Deo delivered lectures in the Shivaji Mandir. Mr. Kalelkar had come to Talegaon as the president of the National Education Conference held there.

"BALFOUR DECLARATION AND MANDATE MUST GO."

Resolutions Of Muslim Conference For Palestine Affairs.

At the second day session of the All-India Muslim Conference for Palestine affairs Maulvi Mohamed Yakub presided. The conference concluded in the early hours of the morning.

The following resolutions were passed:—

"This conference of the Muslims of India hereby decares that the Holy Land of Palestine being included in the Jaziratul-Arab is the trust of the whole Muslim world and not of the Musalmans of Palestine alone, and that therefore the Indian Muslims are deeply concerned with regard to the existing situation in Palestine and its future administration, and that whereas while Muslims have permitted both Christians and Jews to worship in Palestine according to the tenets of their respective faiths and to visit it as pilgrims for centuries together, they cannot at this stage permit it to be used as a dumping ground for the Jews of the entire world to the exclusion and detriment of the original inhabitants of Palestine, the vast majority of whom are Muslims, who used to live in perfect peace and harmony with the Christians and Jewish inhabitants before the Balfour Declaration was made, and whereas the Muslims of India cannot tolerate poor Palestinian Muslims being bought out of their ancestral lands by the immigrants and must insist on a change of policy of administration and the enactment of Land Alienation Act to prevent lands passing out from the hands of the original inhabitants of Palestine. And whereas similarly the Muslims of India cannot tolerate Jewish monopolies being created which would before long make the proposed Jewish Home according to the Balfour Declaration a purely Jewish State as the Zionists clearly desire to establish in Palestine, and whereas the only effective means for doing justice to the original inhabitants of Palestine is the establishment of a free and independent Government there in accordance with the principles of selfdetermination composed exclusively of its original inhabitants free from any mandatory control whether in the interest of Zionism or Imperialism: this conference, therefore, resolves that both the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate must go.

"Whereas the Muslim world cannot tolerate any changes in the status quo Ante-Bellum in connection with the arrangement and administration of their holy places in defence to any other community and insist on that the same be continued unchanged. This conference, considers the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry with regard to the question of Wailing Wall in Jerusalem for which great Britain has obtained sanction of the League of Nation to be wholly unnecessary and dangerous and therefore this conference emphatically opposes its appointment.

DEPUTATION TO EUROPE.

"Whereas this conference considers it most urgent that a Deputation of Indian Muslims be sent to Europe as soon as possible in order to render all possible help and assistance to the Muslim of Palestine, resolves that a Committee be appointed to elect the members of the proposed deputation.

Other resolutions passed appointed a permanent committee of All-India Muslims for Palestine Affairs with power to elect members from various provinces in India alloting to each province a certain number; authorised the Committee to forward the resolutions passed to all Islamic countries, their rulers and various institutions requesting them to help Palestine Muslims and the Holy Land; demanding that the Palestine Government release all Muslims in Palestine, who have been convicted as the result of the disturbances for the sake of peace and tranquility and to promote goodwill among the inhabitants of Palestine, appealing to all Muslims in India, Burma and Ceylon to celebrate Palestine Day on Friday, 17th May, 1930, and support the resolution passed by the Conference from the pulpit of every Mosque after Friday prayers; appreciating the efforts of the Arab Delegation in London to secure the rights and claims of their countrymen and the integrity of the Holy Places in Palestine and assuring the delegation of their support and sympathy in their mission. A resolution was also passed forwarding the resolutions to the League of Nations.

Mr. Suleman, the Palestine Delegate thanked the Conference for its support to the cause of Palestine Muslims.

NAVAL DELEGATIONS' MEETING.

—:o:—

LONDON, April 20.

The heads of Naval Delegation will meet at St. James Palace to-morrow morning to not the T's and cross the T's of last minor amendments to Naval Treaty which will then be ready for signatures. Mr. MacDonald has cut short his Easter holiday at Lossiemouth. He returns to London by train this afternoon.—Reuter.

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10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,84
31	Macedonia ..		11,12
7 June	Mantua* ..		10,94
14	Comorin ..	FROM	16,132
21	Malaja* ..		20,627
28	Rasmak ..		10,85
4 Jun	Rampura* ..	BOMBAY.	16,60
12	Malwa ..		11,09
19	Naldera x ..		16,08
26	Rawalpindi..		16,61
3 Aug.	Mores* ..	WITHOUT	10,94
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,51
16	Narkunda x..		16,87
23	Macedonia ..		11,12
30	Rajputana*..	TRANSHIP	16,56
6 Sept.	Rampura ..		16,60
13	Mooltan x ..	AT	20,84
20	Ranchi ..	MENT	16,65
27	Mantua* ..		10,94
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,64
11	Comorin x ..		15,13
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,51
25	Rasmak@ ..	ADEN	10,85
Nov.	Rajputana*..		16,56
8	Naldera ..		16,08
15	Rampura ..		16,60
22	Mores* ..		10,93
29	Rasmak ..		10,69

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any maill steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O Special Train Across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£73

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July inclusive.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1930		
24th Apr.	Dumana	8,422
28th Aug.	Dumana	8,422
20th Nov.	Dumana	8,422
11th Dec.	Dumana	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Meigen Maru* ..	11th Apr.	24th Apr.
Heimei Maru ..	10th Apr.	25th Apr.
Yonan Maru ..	20th Apr.	3rd May.
Heinan Maru ..	24th Apr.	8th May.
Shunko Maru ..	3rd May	14th May
Burma Maru ..	9th May	23rd May
Tempei Maru ..	20th May.	30th May

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25478.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 868.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930 Date about		
25 Apr.	Alipore* ..	Straits China & Japan
8 ,,	Malaja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Rampura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Mores ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua* ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Mores ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Malaja ..	Colombo and Australia.
19 Dec.	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

'Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930		
23 Apr.	Barpeta ..	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13 Apr.	Karagola ..	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.
25 Apr.	Varela ..	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Busrah.
26 Apr.	Chakla ..	P'Bunder, Dwarka Cutch Mandvi & Karachi.
28 ,,	Vita ..	Porbunder, P'Okha Cutch Mandvi & Karachi.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombassa for Rs. 500|- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thurs.| Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers of the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Frieght and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves
*Tottori Maru..	5978	25 Apr.	30 Apr
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	—.—	@30 ,,
*Kurshime Maru	4697	20Apr.	30 Apr
Awa Maru ..	5028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@11May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 ,,
Rangoon Maru	5028	17 May.	29 May
Yamagata Maru	3807	20 May.	30 May
Haruna Maru ..	10500	—.—	@11Jun
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@25Jun

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leaves Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8869	1 May	19 May.
Kashima Maru ..	10028	15 May.	2 June.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	28 May	15 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	14 Apr.	22 Apr
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	11 May.	18 May.
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	29 May	4 June

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity—given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar. (Kathiawar).

Bombay Widows Pension Fund Ltd.

(Established 1876).
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & CO.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,73,200
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.

INSURANCE.

THE TRAGEDY OF LIFE

Lies not so much in the certainty of death as in the uncertainty of its hour of occurrence. Yet it is possible to lay out the financial plan of your life on the assumption that you will live an average life.

Lowest Rate of premium
Fund one and half crore.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA.
Branch Office:—
ALICE BLDG., HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon. BOMBAY. 10.

INSURANCE.

THE **UNIVERSAL**
FIRE and GENERAL
Insurance Company, Limited.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING.
Dinshaji Patel Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents:—
M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

"Bombay Chronicle"
THE
PEOPLE'S PAPER
BEST MEDIUM
FOR
Advertisement.

JAIL DIARY

By

C. RAJAGOPALACHAR.

Being notes made by him in Vellore jail from December 1921 to March, 1922.

All orders should be accompanied by full remittance of cost. No V.P. orders will be executed.

Apply Sharp to:—
Manager, "SWARAJYA" Book Dept.,
P. B. No. 89, MADRAS

EVERYBODY IS NOW ASKING FOR
CRABBIE'S
WHITE LABEL
SCOTCH WHISKY
THE HIGH CLASS QUALITY AT A MODERATE PRICE
AND SPECIALLY SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA
STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co'Y LT'D *DISTILLERS*
LEITH.—SCOTLAND.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payments of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ...., Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle', to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—100 yearly POOR MEN every one to get absolutely free medicines, worth Rupees Five hundred, prepared by the Sanyasis of the "Sanyas Mahal". Young energetic men can earn thousands of rupees by selling the medicines. Applications of only poor men shall be granted. Send your applications to "SANYASI BAGSING", Sanyas Mahal, Block 10, Sargodha (Punjab).
A R 2362

WANTED—A TYPIST with good experience in English and Gujarati correspondence. Apply with references to P. O. Box 2065, Kalbadevi.
A R 2363

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for IMMEDIATE Railway Service. Fare Paid. Apply AT ONCE for Rules enclosing 2 Annas stamps ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE Delhi
A R2315

WANTED—Some capable AGENTS on very liberal commission to sell the remaining shares of a Tea Garden producing tea over 80,000 (eighty thousand pounds) yearly. Dividend expected very shortly. Apply sharp to:—EASTERN AGENCY CO., Ltd. 9, Canning Street, Calcutta.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED—Applications are invited for Admission in Telegraph and S. M.'s classes. Rules, etc., on one anna stamp. Apply to G. T. T. CLASS, BARODA.
M R 2360

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL—33 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. Offers a three years course in Dentistry leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins from July 1st. Apply for the prospectus to Dr. R. AHMED, D.D.S., F.I.C.D., Principal.
M 596

ACCOUNTANCY Associates, London diploma, course taught free by Post, in one month. June examination. Apply PAITHANKER, 262, Budhawar, Poona City.
M R 2351

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Decent, airy, beautiful and large "FLORENCE HALL", bungalow at Mahableshwar with beautiful garden and with furniture for the season. Apply personally KASAMALLY JAFFUR CASSUM ESTATE MANAGER to PRINCE ALY S. KHAN, Marina Mansion, Chowpatty, Sea Face, Bombay No. 7.
C R 2361

PROFESSION.

N PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

MATRIMONIAL.

U. P. WIDOWER, Mahomedan Sunni, aged 44 years, Government servant drawing about Rs. 300 per month with 3 children (not infants) wants a wealthy and healthy wife partner with a view to develop her present resources. A good opportunity for parents and landowners. The advertiser has wide experience as a Mechanical Engineer (Government and private) for over 25 years. Correspondence will be kept strictly confidential. For further particulars apply to Box No. 2500, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 2359

WANTED—A suitable MATCH for a young Vaish widower of twenty, having a son from former wife. Personal income from immoveable property about Rs. 700 p.m. The girl must be educated, accomplished, beautiful and of advance views. Interview with the girl essential before final engagement. No caste restrictions. Apply with full particulars and photo to Box No. 2501, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 598

BOOKS & STAMPS

NEW and SECONDHAND SCHOOL and COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS, etc., purchased and sold at favourable prices. Literary Books, Novels, Magazines Periodicals etc. (Old and New issues) always available. Call or Write:—KADER BOOK DEPOT Krishna Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, (Branch—opposite Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao.
L 595

NEW and Second-hand SCHOOL and COLLEGE BOOKS sold at cheapest rates high literary books at 12 1/2 per cent discount current books purchased College books at half price. Mofussil orders promptly executed. GENERAL BOOK DEPOT Dwarkadas Mansion Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.
L 532

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

SIR GANGA RAM POCKET BOOK OF ENGINEERING.

5th edition in Urdu or English. Price Rs. 7/8,- cash and Rs. 8/- per post each. SIR GANGA RAM TRUST SOCIETY Lahore.
597.

THE DHAKESWARI COTTON MILLS, LTD.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the above Mills, situated near Narainganj, Dist. Dacca, healthiest station in Eastern Bengal, following officers:—

(1) An experienced MANAGER long standing experience as Carder and Spinner, will have preference.

(2) An experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER.

(3) A SECRETARY for the Mills Office, experience in a Spinning and Weaving Mill, will have preference.

(4) A qualified ENGINEER with experience on Uniflow Engine.

Salary according to the qualification.

Applications with copies of testimonials and salary expected are to reach the undersigned on or before 30th April, 1930.

J. K. BASU,
Managing Director,
The Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd.
6, Ananda Chandra Roy Street, Dacca,
8-4-1930.
565

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPG. & WVG. COMPANY, LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the ordinary shareholders of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 25th April 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Laxmi Building 42, Ballard Road, Fort, to appoint a liquidator or liquidators in place of the late Sheth Muraj Khatau the surviving liquidator who died suddenly on 25th March 1930.

PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKORDAS.
MORARJI MULRAJ KHATAU,
TULSIDAS G. KHATAU,
G. W. DESAI,
Shareholders.
Bombay, 11th April, 1930.
579

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held this day, a Dividend of Rs. 35 (less Income Tax) per Preference share and a Final Dividend of Rs. 60 (free of Income Tax) per Ordinary share were declared for the year ended 31st December, 1929. These Dividends are payable to Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 29th March, 1930.

The above Dividends will be paid at the Office of the Company, 9 Wallace Street, on and after TUESDAY, 22nd April 1930, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.), on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of
The Vishnu Cotton Mill, Limited,
For The Bombay Company, Limited,
J. F. MACDONELL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 16th April, 1930.
584

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held this day, a Final Dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1929, was declared at the rate of Rs. 60 per share and is payable to those Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 9th March, 1930.

The above Dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company, 9, Wallace Street, on and after TUESDAY, 22nd April, 1930, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.), on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of
The Lakhshmi Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
For The Bombay Company Limited,
J. F. MACDONELL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents
Bombay, 16th April, 1930.
583

MAHATMA GANDHI

—:o:—

An enlarged and up-to-date Edition of his life and teachings with an account of his activities in South Africa and India down to his great March in connection with "Salt Satyagraha".

WITH APPRECIATIONS BY
The Rt. Hon. Sastri,
Mr. and Mrs. Polak
Mr. C. F. Andrews
Bishop Whitehead
Prof. Gilbert Murray
Romain Rolland
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
Rabindranath Tagore
Rev. Dr. J. H. Holmes.

PRICE RUPEE ONE
To subscribers of the Indian Review As. 12.

Books are given at concession rates only to Subscribers of the "Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit one year's subscription in advance (Rs. Five Indian, 12 sh. Foreign). Subscriptions can commence from any month; but a few copies of back numbers for the current year are available.

Please note that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subs. of "Indian Review."

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

AMUSEMENTS.

RIALTO CINEMA
Every Day a Different Picture

Tues. 22nd — At 6-30 and 10 P.M. TWELVE MILES OUT with JOHN GILBERT and JOAN CRAWFORD

Wed. 23rd — At 6-30 and 10 P.M. THE Mysterious LADY with GRETA GARBO and CONRAD NAGEL

Thurs. 24th — At 6-30 and 10 P.M. THE STUDENT PRINCE with RAMON NAVARRO and NORMA SHEARER

Fri. 25th — At 6-30 and 10 P.M. Rose-Marie with JOAN CRAWFORD and JAMES MURRAY

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auction Sale of valuable immoveable property situate at Mahim at Second Lohar Chawl in Gaiwadi, without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Mr. Esmail Haji Mahomed, the Receiver of the estate of Sulleman Haji Jumma appointed in the Bombay High Court Suit No. 1161 of 1929 (wherein Esmail Haji Mahomed and others are the plaintiffs and Abdulla Sulleman Haji Jumma and others are the defendants), Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the above property described in the Schedule hereunder written on FRIDAY, the 25th day of April, 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure situating and being at Gaiwadi at or near Mahim in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 897 1-2 square yards or thereabouts forming part of the land entered in the Books of the Collector under Old No. 485, New No. 4/4313, Old Survey Survey No. 26 and New Survey Nos. 6/9 and Cadastral Survey No. 1135 of Mahim Division together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5042 (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 370, 370 A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a passage and beyond it by the property of Bai Jiwabai and Nana Goldsmith and Haji Abba Alli and on or towards the West partly by sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Haji Mahomed and on or towards the North by Second Lohar Chawl Street and on or towards the South by the property of Krishnarao Sadanand and brothers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

FREE! FREE!!
The interesting and useful Book
VAIDYA VIDYA
sent gratis and post free.
Apply:—
RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI,
Jamnagar (Kathiawar).

AMUSEMENTS.

For the most entrancing HOUR you've ever spent in a cinema see

TENDER HOUR
BILLIE DOVE
BEN LYON

The story of a girl who was forced to marry a man she did not love.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

AT THE DENTIST
(100 per cent Talking Comedy)

TIMES OF SHOWING.
6-30 and 10 p. m. Daily.
Matinee at 4 p. m. on Saturdays Sundays, and Holidays.

NEW PATHE CINEMA

Lamington Road, (Queen's Road End) Phone: 41561.
Have You Heard The Cock Crow?

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALL-TALKING
ALL-SINGING
ALL-DANCING
NIGHT-CLUB ROMANCE:

ALIBI

With an All-Star cast:
The Soul-Gripping Story of a Girl who dared all for Love—and Lost

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE COMEDY DUO
REX STORY.
and
ROSE LEE.
The New Songs and Dances.
In conjunction with Cinema
If I Were Single.
featuring
MAY MCAVOY & CONARD MAGEL

THE CAPITOL

Daily upto Friday 25th April at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Also All Taking Laurel Hands Comedy.

THE CAPITOL
OPENING
NEXT SATURDAY

25 Stars—Chorus of 200 In Big Song Hits

TOMCO
The family whose food is cooked in Cocogem is a happy family.
Nobody suffers with indigestion. The Cook is not blamed for greasy and unappetising dishes. The reason is not far to seek.
Cocogem is the purest cooking oil obtainable.
Cocogem
FOR BETTER COOKING

At Last—

A TONIC LAXATIVE

WHICH TONES AS IT CLEANSES

MEDICAL authority and actual experience prove that regular dosing with old-fashioned salts produces a 'lowering' effect accompanied by temporary enervation and weakness.

At last this fault has been overcome. By combining the laxative and refreshing properties of an effervescing 'salt' with the invigorating elements of the famous Tonic Phosferine, a real *Tonic* 'health' salt has been evolved, which contains no sugar, and is quite free from the enervating defects of those earlier laxatives.

Phosferine Health Salt perfectly supplies the everyday need for a *Tonic* Laxative which Modern Life and habits make a necessity; its crisp, clean stimulating flavour puts you at once into that bright alert mood to enjoy your breakfast.

This invigorating Health Salt coaxes your digestion into working with the smoothness Nature intended; and after thoroughly cleansing the system of impurities and waste, just at the required moment they build up vitality and tone.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH

Phosferine HEALTH SALT
Tones as it Cleanses

This unique preparation is made and guaranteed by the proprietors of Phosferine
From all leading Chemists and Druggists.
PHOSPERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) LIMITED, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND
AGENTS: HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., LIMITED, Post Box 2129, CALCUTTA

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Results of Intermediate Examination of Commerce: B. Com. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: Bangalore Y. M. C. A. v. B. B. and C. I. Rly., Santa Cruz, Bombay Gymkhana ground 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.

Bombay Presidency, Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Annual General Meeting, Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: St. Patricks v. Bombay Customs, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 5-30 p.m.

—:o:—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

—:o:—

DEATH.

VAIDYA—Dattatraya Laxman Solicitor, of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, on the 21st April, 1930, at his residence at Nirvan, Altamont Road, suddenly of heart-failure. Funeral at 8 a.m. today from his residence.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from London of 10th instant arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on the 20th idem and left there at 4 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Friday the 25th instant.

The "Maloja" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 10 a.m. the same day.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with Mails from London of 17th instant left Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 19th instant.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION.—A general meeting of the Bombay Taxi-drivers' Union will be held at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Tuesday), at 1-30 p.m.

PDBLIC MEETING AT MALAD.

A public meeting of the citizens of Malad will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 9 p.m., at Podar Estate, Malad to congratulate Swami Anand and other leaders of the suburban and Bombay City at their arrest when the Malad and other suburban residents are requested to muster strong and show their sympathy towards the movement.

MUNICIPAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.—In appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Meyer Nissim, late Mayer of Bombay, there will be a special meeting of the "Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute", in the Corporation Hall, to-day (Tuesday), at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr Narayan Rao Kulkarni will deliver a public lecture on "Advantages of Municipal Co-operative propaganda for developing Primary Education in the Bombay Presidency, without extra cost to the Bombay Government." Mr. Framji Billa will preside.

GHATKOPER SWADESHI... BAZAAR.

—:o:—

The Ghatkopar Youth League has issued the following: —

"Indians, will you be a party to the exploitation of your Motherland?—Surely Not.

Then, it is your bounden duty to support and patronise Swadeshi goods.

The Ghatkopar Youth League Swadeshi Bazaar affords you an excellent opportunity to acquaint yourself with all sorts of Swadeshi goods.

Location:—New Upashraya Waghji Lane.

Duration:—From 26th April to 4th May.

Time: 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. on week days and 8 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. on Sunday and holidays.

ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

—:o:—

To Meet In Bombay Mid-May.

The All-Parties' Conference which was held over this month for obvious reasons, is expected to hold its session in Bombay in the second week of May. It is understood that the All-India Muslim Leader, the Khilafat Committee, the Non-Brahmin Party, Hindu Mahasabha and other political bodies would participate in the deliberations. The Conference will meet for about a week to draft a constitution for India.

FASTING FOR SOUL FORCE.

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Mr. Satischandra Das Gupta has undertaken fast for a week since April 18 with a view to purify by the soul force of Satyagrahi the atmosphere created after the hartal day disturbances.—Free Press.

MR. QAMAR AHMED LEAVES THE "KHILAFAT."

—:o:—

SERIOUS DIFFERENCES WITH MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

The "Ajmal" daily writes:—

"The news will be received with much regret in the Muslim Nationalist circles and those interested in Urdu newspapers that Mr. Qamar Ahmed, Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee of India and a Khilafatist of a very long standing, severed his connection with the "Khilafat" on the 18th of April. Mr. Qamar Ahmed joined the Khilafat movement in 1921, and was also the editor of the "Khilafat" daily for a number of years. He edited that paper with great care and displayed his ability as an able journalist. So far as we know Mr. Qamar Ahmed left the "Khilafat" because of his serious differences with the Ali Brothers especially Maulana Shaukat Ali, regarding the present Indepedence movement. It will be recalled that it was Mr. Qamar Ahmed who proposed the Independence resolution in Urdu on the 26th of January last at the mammoth meeting held on Chowpati on that day, and he did so in open defiance of the decision of the Khilafat Committee and the instructions of Maulana Shaukat Ali.

SATYAGRAHA FUND.

—:o:—

(Through Satyagraha Committee, Bombay.)

Contributions received from Cotton Merchans and Mukadams' Association:—

Seth Ramdas Khimji Rs. 1001; Seth Chaganlal Pitambardas Rs. 1001; A Gentleman Rs. 1001; Messrs. Thakar Phavanji Lakhmidas & Co Rs. 1001; Seth Ellachand Doochand Rs. 1001; Seth Khimji Vishram 1001; Seth Harnandrai Ramnarayan Rs. 1001; Messrs Khimji Damji & Co. Rs. 501; Messrs. Rhaichand Amulak & Co. Rs. 501; Messrs. Chunilal Harilal & Co. Rs. 501; Messrs. C. Parikh & Co. Rs. 501; Seth Arjoon Khimji Rs. 501; Seth Birla Bros. Rs. 1002; Seth Champalal Ramsaroop Rs 501; Shah Prantal Khushal Rs. 501; Messrs. Habib & Sons Rs. 501; Seth Dwarkadas Jamnadas Rs. 501; Seth Bhaidas Karsondas Rs. 501; Seth Lavji Kalianji Rs. 501; Seth Mavji Khimji Rs. 501 Seth Abubakar Abdul Raheman Rs. 501; Messrs. C. V. Jugjivan & Co. Rs. 501; Messrs. Rati & Co Rs. 501; Seth Madhavji Jethabhai Rs. 501; Seth Dharamsi Jethabhai Rs. 501; Seth Twarkadas Tribhuvandas Rs. 501; Shah Khasturbha Gakalchand Rs. 251; Shah Valji Ladha & Co. Rs. 251; Shah Virji Ladha & Co. Rs. 251; Shah Kuverji Tricamji Rs. 2551; Shah Kuveerji Vassanji Rs. 251; Shah Girdharlal Umerchand Rs. 251; Messrs. Krishna Prasad & Co. Rs. 251; Messrs. Dhonpataul Baldutt Rs. 251; Thakkar Damji Kalianji Rs. 251; Shah Lalji Thakarsey Rs. 251; Seth Anandraj Shivnarayan Rs. 251; Seth Chaturbhuj Jairam Rs. 251, Messrs. Moolchand Vasanji & Co. Rs. 251; Thakor Fromji Hurji Rs. 251; Messrs. Shankarlal Himmatlal & Co. Rs. 251; Seth Narsi Nagsi Rs. 251; Shah Chamosey Nara Rs. 251; Parikh Pursotumdas Harivallabhdas Rs. 251; Messrs. Becharaj & Co. Rs. 251; Messrs. Shah Karsondas Narandas & Co. Rs. 251; Seth Thakkar Khimji Govindji Rs. 151; Seth Hussenbhai Ahmedbhai Rs. 125; Messrs. Ishwardas & Co. Rs. 101 Seth Nagardas Gopimul Rs. 101. Staff of Seth Ramdas Khimji Rs 101; Shah Manalal Munilal Rs. 101 Messrs. Jugjivan Dosabhai Rs 101; Sjt. Chotalal c/o. C. Parikh Rs 51; Messrs. Shah & Co. Rs. 51 Staff of Kilachand Deochand Rs 51; Staff of Jamnadas Narsey Rs. 51; Messrs. Kotak & Co. Rs. 101 Messrs. Shroff Cooper Rs. 51; Sjt. Maganlal Sarupchand c/o. Seth Kilachand Doochand Rs. 51; Sjt. Jairam Champsey c/o. Seth J Narsey Rs. 51; Sjt. Tribhuvandas Damodar c/o. Seth J. Narsey Rs. 51; Sjt. Surji Nathumul c/o. Seth Anandilal Thakor Rs. 51; Sjt Vallabhdas c/o. Jamshed Mill Rs 51; Staff of Messrs. Vassonji Khimji Rs. 25; Seth Kanji Goverdhandas Rs. 25; Staff of Usman Suleman Co. Rs. 11; Staff of Messrs Prier de Boane & Co. Rs. 11. Total comes to Rs. 23,511-0-0.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Servide, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET

May

New York, April 21.

Previous closing rate ..	15.99
To-day's opening rate ..	15.97
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing rate ..	15.76
Difference	—.23

LIVERPOOL MARKET

—:o:—

Liverpool, April 21.

The market was closed to-day.

Broach Expectation Rs. 282

MAGISTERIAL VAGARIES IN NADIAD.

Varying Punishment For Same Offence.

(Through the Nadiad Sangram Samiti).

April 20.

Mr. Kalidas Kalyanbhai Patel, a member of the District Local Board and of Nadiad Municipal borough, was placed for trial at Nadiad, before Mr. D. P. Desai, temporary Sub-Divisional Magistrate, to-day under Section 117 I.P.C. read with Section 47 of the Bombay Salt Act; prosecution alleging that he delivered a speech on the night of the 2nd April at Mehmedabad exhorting people to enrol themselves as volunteers. It was further alleged that he also asked the people to break the Salt Law.

The accused refused to have anything to do with the proceeding of the court and he added that as bad relations had existed between him and Mr. Master, the Collector of Kaira, he would welcome any sentence that would be meted out to him. The trying Magistrate awarded him 18 months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default two months more.

Only 24 hours before the same Magistrate had delivered his judgment on the same charge against one of the workers from Mehmedabad Taluka and had given him a sentence of six months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 100 only. It is hightime the magisterial vagaries should end now.

Mr. Kalidas being a very popular worker in this District several thousands of people had gathered outside the Court precincts. The crowd had maintained an absolutely peaceful attitude though there were some urchins singing national songs. During the conduct of the proceeding, two pleaders went out and asked them to cease singing which they obeyed promptly. A posse of about forty constables both armed and unarmed with three or four officers was kept at a distance of a few paces from one another, which show of force was quite unnecessary.

About 15 minutes after the order was passed Mr. Kalidas was removed in a lorry to Mehmedabad. The boys naturally shouted the usual slogans. Mr. Laher, the temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police got down from the motor lorry and stood amidst the crowd and beckoned the constables to come with lathis on the public road outside the Bunglow. Fortunately several responsible citizens were there but for whose presence Nadiad would have experienced a Police Lathi Raj. One of the members of the local Bar, Mr. Chaturbhai, assured Mr. Laher and his Saheb that the people were as a matter of fact dispersing and that there was no cause for losing temper to which Mr. Laher replied that he was not there to receive his orders. Mr. Chaturbhai pointed out that his was nothing more than a request. But his request fell on deaf ears and Mr. Chaturbhai had no alternative left but to approach the Magistrate and request him to come out and ask the police to behave properly. The Magistrate thereupon came out and found that people were quietly going away and within two minutes the people assembled cleared away.

"NO RIGHT TO BE RULERS"

Pandit Sunderlal's Address At U. P. Political Conference.

CAWNPORE, April 21.

A harrowing tale of India's distressful career under British rule was narrated by Pandit Sunderlal in his presidential address at the United Provinces Political Conference. He began saying that before 1857 English administrators in Bengal and elsewhere were merely servants of the Emperor of Delhi. But as time advanced they managed to revolt against him and usurp the throne when he was very weak. The English could not occupy India in their right of conquest. They had no right to be rulers of India as their rule had proved very disastrous to the governed. In the course of a hundred years they have reduced this country to an abject position.

Then Pandit Sunderlal described several horrifying incidents of death by starvation and nudity of women, due to poverty and destitution, which he had witnessed What he dreaded most was not however Western domination but Westernism as it had led to the present moral and cultural degeneration.

REMAIN NON-VIOLENT.

After deprecating communal activities like Shuddhi and Sangathan, Tabligh and Tanzim, the President dwelt at length on non-violence. He cited his own personal experience to illustrate that violence was a useless weapon under the present circumstances to win Swaraj for India. In conclusion he exhorted the audience to follow Mahatma Gandhi in the present struggle whole-heartedly and with singleness of purpose.

After the Presidential address, the Conference passed resolution lamenting the death of Maulana Mazharul Haq, Messrs. Shiantji Krishna Varma, and Gokar Natn Misra and expressed sympathy with the bereaved families.

The Conference placed on record the martyrdom of Jatin Das, Phongi Vizaya and Dattatraya of Karachi, and expressed the hope that people would take their noble examples to heart.—Free Press.

"OFFICERS' ACTION AMOUNTS TO DACOITY".

What A Lawyer Saw.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have sent you a report of what I saw at the Viramgam railway station on the 13th instant when the midday Kathiawad train arrived. I was also present at the station when the afternoon trains also arrived. I witnessed similar exploits of the Excise and Salt Departments assisted by the District Police in the presence of the local Magistracy. After their exploits with the volunteers who arrived by the Morvi train I took an opportunity of a conversation with Mr. Kyte and told him that the inhuman treatment meted out to the volunteers had no authority in law. He drew my attention to some obscure provision of an obscure legislation of 1857 which I have not been yet able to trace. I had fondly expected that the authorities would be shamed into desisting from following the course they had adopted. But I regret that on the 14th and onwards I have heard reports of worse behaviour. The officers stationed at Viramgam did not like that they should be considered in any way inferior to their brethren at Dholera and the exploits of Dholera officers have been imitated by the Viramgam men also. On Thursday night (17th instant) a very respectable gentleman arrived here by the Kathiawad Mail and came to me direct and told me that a volunteer of the 25th batch had to be carried in a cot to the Volunteers' Camp in an unconscious state by reason of his testicles having been pressed by the "preservers of law and order." The scene had ruffled the minds of many persons who were on the platform or in the trains. The Bombay Salt Act provides for the detention or arrest of a person on 'seizure' of contraband salt, but I have yet to learn that any one has any power to inflict any harm to 'seize' the salt. The Act empowers the Salt officers to 'search' the person detained, and such searches have to be carried out under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. I have not read anywhere—either in the Code of Criminal Procedure or any reported or unreported ruling that 'pressing testicles' is countenanced I am inclined to think that the acts of the Salt authorities amount to aggravated offences of 'dacoity.' Other such incidents allso are reported both at Viramgam station and at Vani next to it. Such unprovoked attacks on non-violent volunteers hardly do any credit to the Police and Salt Officers or to the Magistrates under whose nose they are perpetrated. The higher officials could not be ignorant of these misdeeds. If there be any power in the Railway administration, it is the duty of the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway to take prompt steps to prohibit these deeds at the Railway station when two or more trains are waiting and there is a large number of passengers and others on the platform or in the trains.—Yours, etc.,

JIVANLAL V. DESAI.

Ahmedabad.

Since the above was given to the typist I have been reliably informed of similar misdeeds in reference to other volunteers.

J. DESAI.

CONGRATULATION TO C. P. GOVERNMENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—All the Provincial Governments except the Central Provinces have started ruthless war against the Salt Satyagraha.

The C. P. Government is well-known for its sobriety and calm judgment. I believe they have realised the futility of repression. They also know that the salt tax is a great injustice and must be repealed.

I congratulate the C. P. Government for their forbearance and patience but I shall 'heartily' congratulate them if they make an official request to the Central Government for the repeal of the salt laws in these Provinces and relieve the public of this unjust tax.—Yours, etc.,

DR. M. B. GARDE, L.M.P., Medical Practitioner.

Akola City, April 20.

LABOUR REBELS FROM NEW PARTY

—:o:—

LONDON, April 21.

What some consider is a definite step towards the formation of Fourth Party has been taken by Conference of Independent Labour Party at Birmingham resolving by overwhelming majorities in favour of reconstruction of 'Independent Labour Partys Parliamentary group, so as to include only supporters of Independent Labour Party's policy and endorsing the action of Mr. Maxton and other "rebels", responsible for putting down amendment to Unemployment Insurance Bill.

"DAILY MAIL'S" WAIT.

The "Daily Mail" says that Lancashire has been deprived of much of five per cent Indian cotton preference by the action of leading Japanese Shipping Companies cutting cotton freights exported to Shanghai, Dairen and India by one yen from May 1 and Japanese Government rebate of twenty per cent on railway freightage, which comes into operation from May 10.—Reuter.

JAIN OSWAL WIDOW MARRIAGE.

—:o:—

Causes Stir At Nagpore.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 21.

A widow marriage in Jain oswal community was performed in the Tilak Vidyalaya on 19th April in the evening. The bride-groom was Bhikamchandji Bothra and bride was Mrs. Bhutibai Bogawat, a widow. This is the second marriage of its kind in the Oswal Community it naturally caused some stir in Nagpur. Marwari youngmen attended, including some from other communities.

Pandit Balgovind Dulare officiated as priest. Seth Punamchanji was chief host.

In the afternoon, after the police investigations were over, Shriyuts Bajaj, Jethasingh Tarasingh Bajaj and Girdhdarilal P. Hemdey, were discharged for want of evidence. Shriyuths Kanji Master, Chhotalal B. Vyas and and Narbheram Narsidas were kept in custody and will be charged to-day (Tuesday) at the Mazagaon Police Court.

SIR. K. V. REDDI.

—:o:—

'A'T-HOME" AT THE TAJ.

The President and Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association was "At Home" at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday evening to meet Sir K. V. Reddi.

RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

—:o:—

The fifteenth annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Amberson Martin will preside.

MEETING OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

ALIGARH, April 20.

The annual meeting of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University was held in the Asman Manzil. Nawab Masood Jang, Dr. Ross Masood presiding. There was a good attendance. The following among others were present: Hon'ble Justice Sir Sulaiman, Hon'ble Nawab Sir Ahmad Said Khan of Chattari, Nawab Sadaryar Jang, Mian Ahsanul Haq, Khan Bahadur Malik Zaman Mehdi Khan, Khan Bahadur Maqsood Ali Khan. Her Highness the Mother Begum of Bhopal were re-elected Chancellor of the University for three years. His Highness Sir Agha Khan was re-elected Pro-Chancellor for three years. Nawab Sadaryar Jang and Syed Sajjad Haidar were elected to represent the Court on the Academic Council.—Free Press.

NEW COMMISSIONER OF N. W. F. PROVINCE.

Mr. S. E. Pears I. C. S. will officiate as Chief Commissioner Northwest Frontier Province from October next when Sir Norman Bolton proceeds on leave preparatory to retirement.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

NAVSARI, April 21.

Mr. Thorton, Australian who has enrolled himself as a Satyagrahi has arrived here from Bombay to interview Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of Bombay Congress Committee. As Mahatma Gandhi is observing silence to-day he will see Mr. Thorton this evening. Mr. Thorton is staying in Mahatma Gandhi's camp.—A.P.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

—:o:—

Ajmere Defeat Poona Rangers.

The unquestionable supremacy of the Ajmere Loco Club enabled them to beat the Poona Rangers in an interesting match by 2 goals to one.

Meaney dropped from the half line to left Back in place of Palmer who is down with double pneumonia.

Cowper, the old Ranger's goalie managed to get the necessary leave to assist his side in this all important match, and he gave an excellent display between the 'sticks.'

The Railwaymen employed their short passing tactics which completely unsettled the Rangers defence. Manning worked hard in the half line while Massey was no less untiring in his efforts for the Poona men. Harbour, the brilliant Ajmere inner right was too well marked to do much damage but Clandius and S. Nelson proved very dangerous.

From the star the Railway men dribbled the Ball into the Poona Circle when Brown missed a first timer. A long corner against Poona proved abortive. Harbour tested the goalie with a couple of hard shots but Cowper was equal to the occasion and cleared well. Ajmere were pressing but the Poona defence were playing well. A long corner enabled Claudius to register the first goal for Ajmere with a difficult shot which gave Cowper little chance. Poona then had a share of the game and R. Brewin ran down the wing to give G. Brewin a nice pass which he fumbled in the circle.

From a long corner Manning scored but he was penalised for sticks and lemon time was called with Poona one goal in arrears.

On resumption, Claudius skied a hot one over the bar and later Massey stopped a 'sitter' from S. Nelson off a short corner.

Ajmere continued to have the upper hand and Cowper was called upon time and again to save his goal.

A break away by the Poona men resulted in a short corner against the Railway and Massey tested Coller but the ball was cleared. Again MacIntyre centred and Cowton had a shot but the defence packed the goal and drove the ball out giving Bartlett a clear run down the wing to score cleverly with a well placed scoop. The Rangers did not give up trying and a clever combination between Brewin, Cowton and Massey, gave him the opportunity of reducing the lead with a hard drive.

The Ajmere men were still pressing when full time was called.

THE TEAMS WERE:—

AJMERE LOCO SPORTS CLUB: Collie, Goal; Mr. Brown and Meaney, Backs; G. Carey, Mannings and C. Nelson, Halves; E. Owen-Brown, Harbour, Claudius, S. Nelson, Bartlett, Forwards.

POONA RANGERS: Cowper, Goal; Jameson and McKenzie, Backs; Cazalet, Massey, and Correa, Halves; MacIntyre, Philbrick, Cowton, G. Brewin and R. Brewin, Forwards.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Cyriaco, De Souza and Singleton.

TO-DAY'S MATCH:

5-30 p.m. B.B. & C.I. Rly. (Santa Cruz) vs. Bangalore Y.M.C.A.

FORTHCOMING FESTIC BATTLES

—:o:—

SCOTT LEFT IN THE COLD.

The New York State Athletic Commission is obviously satisfied that Phil Scott was well and truly beaten by Jack Sharkey for it has sanctions. The fight between Sharkey and Schmeling in which the world's title is at stake. The bout will take place at the Yankee Stadium on June 12. The Commission announced that the two contestants have agreed to divide 50 per cent. of the receipts equally

HOW THEY DO THINGS IN AMERICA.

"Ked" Berg who made the trip to America on the understanding that he would be matched with Sammy Mandell for the light weight title has been evidently side tracked by the authorities. Mandell and Al Singer have been matched the bout to take place on July 17 at Chicago. As a consolation Berg may get a fight with the winners of this contest, but no mention is made whether the Title will be at stake.

• • • •

For the early acceptance stage 94 horses remain for the Derby and 75 for the Oaks. The winter favourite, "Diolite" is among those left in at this stage and the unbeaten challenger whose owner Lord Dewar recently died is also among the early acceptances.

H. H. Aga Khan will probably centre his hopes on Blenheem who is by the staying Bland Ford. Others who might carry the chocolate and Green Jacket are "Rustom Pasha", "Motivala" and "Ut Majeur". Lord Derby has Caesion and Knight of Lorn. The former did nothing as a two year old but recorded a fine success in the first week of the season when he won the Union Jack Stakes at Liverpool.

• • • •

The best of the last season's fillies are in for the Oaks. These are "Fair Isle", "Quarrat-al-Ain" "Ann Gudman" and "Grace Darymple".

The Children!

Parents cannot evade responsibility.

If you are parent and your child is peevish, listless or unhappy, do not blame the child but think whether you have not done or omitted to do something to prevent that state of things.

Children should be merry and happy even in cities and still more so in the country. Your children are loved and tended, well fed and properly clothed, if they are miserable and moping, there is a cause. Have you seen that their blood is kept pure?

A course of Iron Jelloids No. 1 for children, may make for your children as it has for others all the difference between bounding health and drooping sickliness. IRON is an essential constituent of good red blood, and Iron Jelloids will ensure the assimilation of the life giving iron into the blood speedily, effectively and permanently.

IRON Jelloid are scientifically manufactured, free from all animal contamination, and from first to last are entirely untouched by hand.

On sale everywhere, 14 days' trial Re. 1. Full size bottle (40 days' supply) Rs. 2-12.

2 B. C.

Sir K. V. Reddy's Lecture.

—:o:—

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Andhra Mahasabha and the Bombay Andhra Students' Union, a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) in the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Sir K. V. Reddy, Kt., Agent General to the Government of India for South Africa will address the meeting on "The Social and other Conditions of Indians in South Africa." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

Three Arts Moonlight Festival.

—:o:—

(By An Appreciative Visitor.)

The 3 Arts has been very active this year and has been holding some interesting and large At-Homes when members have feasted their friends to intellectual and musical treats. But the most unique function was that which took place on Saturday last in a flood of moonlight when Mr. Dost Mahomed Khairaz was At-Home to a large number of distinguished guests of all communities.

The programme consisted of a series of exquisite items representing stars, planets and moon by graceful Indian and European young ladies accompanied by soft music of "tala," "sarangi," guitar, violin and piano, the fountains playing in symphonic harmony in the moonlight paradise of a Mogul garden holding the audience in its mystic charm.

VILE PARLE SWADESHI BAZAR.

—:o:—

The above Bazar has begun from Sunday. It was opened by Sjt. Gopalrao Phatak, President, Lokamanya Seva Sangh, Vile Parle. Dr. N. D. Sawarkar, Phanasikar and Dubashi made speeches inaugurating the "Swadeshi Prasar Week," Vile Parle. There will be a route march through the city by the volunteers, including Boy Scouts, students and young men to carry the message of Swadeshi to each house. The volunteers, which include a large number of ladies of Parla will also collect pledges of "Swadeshi Vrata" during this week. A "Swadeshi Store" is started at Hanuman Mandir, Parle, to perpetuate the working of this propaganda.

The Swadeshi Prasar Week continues till the 27th instant.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

—:o:—

WALES BEAT FRANCE.

LONDON, April 21.

In the International Rugby mach at Paris to-day Wales beat France by 11 points to nil.—Reuter.

THE RATIONALISATION OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE

by

An Overseas Visitor.

The nine-tenths of the Indian population that live on the land grow their crops mainly for home consumption and not for export. It cannot be said, therefore, that Indian agriculture suffers from the competition of Canada and Australia in the same way that the Indian cotton industry suffers from the competition of Japan. If there were such competition if Canada or Australia were able, for example, to dump cheap rice in the Indian market, it must be admitted that India would probably come off second best. For Canada and Australia are the countries of rationalized agriculture, where, unobstructed by the older forms of proprietorship, a capitalised system of farming has been developed on a scale hitherto unheard of. The process may be compared, and was contemporary, with the displacement of the cottage industry in Europe by the factory.

But though India is in no danger from agricultural competition, there is no reason why she and her people should not profit from the lessons which Canada and Australia offer. To maintain, or rather to advance, her place in the modern world, India needs wealth, both in order to raise millions of men and women from the bare subsistence level at which, they are now living, and to enable Government to meet the country's urgent need for better communications and wider educational facilities. Any substantial increase of wealth, if it is to be felt by the whole nation, must be agricultural. And the only way to increase the productivity of Indian agriculture is by a measure of rationalisation.

Whatever the conditions prevailing among agricultural labour in the new continents, there are few people who would wish to see the old tenures in India abolished and the Indian ryot deprived of his security, for the sake of great enterprises financed by extraneous interests. Rationalisation, as far as the ryot is concerned, must come in the guise of co-operative societies for joint marketing purposes, mechanical ploughing and irrigation at cheap contract rates, and bus services enabling the cultivator to keep in touch with the local centres, and thereby to eliminate the commissions of successive middlemen on his exports and imports. Zemindars, on the other hand, are beginning to purchase agricultural machinery on their own account.

In one part of India, however, two years hence will see the prevalence of conditions more nearly approaching those of Canada and Australia. This is the area of four million acres in Sind which is to be brought under irrigation by the Sukkur Barrage, and which, being now desert and therefore undivided into holdings, will place no obstacle in the way of large-scale development. Here it is hoped to institute a rationalised system of agriculture, which will act as an incentive to the rest of India. The Government report on the Barrage, issued last July, stresses the shortage of cattle in the area, and says: "A contingency which may have an important bearing on the question of cattle supply is the possible extension of mechanical cultivation .... Some of the more progressive zemindars are already experimenting in this direction." As a precedent it invokes the example of the Sudan, where "mechanical methods of cultivation have been successfully adopted on a large scale, in spite of the low standard of general education and agricultural practice prevalent among the cultivators."

—*Burmah-Shell Bulletin No. 33.*

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1930.

ABUSE OF LAW.

—:o:—

Civil resisters have never complained nor will ever complain at being arrested and imprisoned for their resistance, not even when they receive vindictively severe sentences. Suffering is their badge and they court suffering rather than shirk or complain against it. But the public in general who wish that the resistance should be civil are also entitled to demand a just and civilised manner of dealing with the resistance from a Government talking incessantly of law and order. It cannot be said, however, that Government have been consistently just in dealing with the Satyagrahis. Magistrates in many places have grossly abused law in punishing persons convicted of making or selling contraband salt or abetting the offence. Under the Salt Act the maximum punishment for the offence itself is six months' imprisonment. If Government had uniformly enforced this Act, the only relevent one in the circumstances, there would have been a clean contest between the people and the Government, between the latter's desire to punish and the former's capacity for self-sacrifice. But evidently taking advantage of the Satyagrahis' resolve not to put up a legal defence, in several cases the authorities have made an illegitimate use of sundry Sections of the Penal Code and the magistrates have inflicted frightful punishment. In the present campaign Section 117 of the I.P.C. has been frequently used and many leaders have been sentenced to imprisonment for a year and more and even two years for abetting the offence against salt laws, though the maximum punishment for the offence itself is six months' imprisonment. Section 9 of the Indian Salt Act itself provides punishment not only for all the offences against the Act but also for abetting the offence. And it is an established principle of law that the penalty for abetting any offence is much less than that for the offence itself. To press into service Section 117 of the I.P.C. in dealing with salt cases is to our mind a gross abuse of law.

The district Magistrate of Tanjore threw even commonsense to the winds when he brandished before the public another Section of the I.P.C. under which he threatened to punish the people even for giving shelter to the Satyagrahis passing through the district. Of course, the threats have proved futile, as they were bound to be. The Magistrate himself unconsciously trained the people to disobey his order at all costs. Now we learn that the District Magistrate of North Kanara has dug up a novel law for dealing with the Satyagrahis residing in a private house at Ankola. His order served on them is as follows: "Whereas it appears to me that the house in Ankola owneed by Dattebal Nagvekar, now staying in Bombay, is at present occupied by persons conspiring to commit or to cause to be committed breaches of the laws relating to salt and thereby giving reason for apprehension that a riot or other grave disturbances of the peace may take place. Now, therefore, I, H. D. Baskerville, District Magistrate of North Kanara, in the exercise of the power vested in me by Section 43 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890, hereby take possession of the said house, its buildings and its compound and direct that the same be immediately vacated by all persons saving only members of the Kanara District Police and of the Salt Department on pain of prosecution according to law." This high-handed and unjust order, abusing a law meant only for dangerous dacoits or secret conspirators, was set at naught by the Satyagrahis. There was, of course, no riot, despite the provocation but about twenty arrests have been made.

As regards the cruel treatment of volunteers by police officials like those of Dholera and Viramgam, that treatment has already discredited Government who have done nothing to put a stop to it and alienated from them many of their best supporters. There is a bitter irony in the suggestion made by a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that some attempts need to be made to prevent cruelty also to Satyagrahi volunteers. One wonders why Government permit glaring injustice and cruelty to peaceful Satyagrahis who offer themselves for arrest. If they think that they can thereby break the spirit of the people, they are now at least making a huge mistake. As Pandit Motilal Nehru, now acting as President of the Congress, observes, the arrests and frightful sentences have only served to intensify the campaign all over the country and, on the other hand, "reveal the sorry spectacle of a foreign Government losing its balance of mind in the attempt to defend an iniquitous tax".

PERILS OF IGNORANCE.

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That Lord Willingdon, the Governor-General of Canada, should be "longing to pour fourth his opinion" about Gandhiji and exercising great restraint upon himself, owing to the "limitations on freedom of speech" imposed upon Britain's Pro-Consular army shows that interest in the Gandhi movement in Canada has become recently perceptibly greater. Lord Willingdon is biding the time when he can in retirement take "the cork from the bottle," as he says in a Vancouver speech, but the Canadian Press has already taken the cork out of the bottle of ignorance and is pouring out very curious liquid for the benefit of its readers. The "Gazette" of Montreal says, for example, in a recent article on "Gandhi's Salt Pilgrimage" that "there is much naivete about this method" and that "it has already evoked adverse criticism on the part of some of the Swarajists." Its notion is that India is divided between Hindu and non-Hindu provinces and it remarks that salt "is vital to the welfare of the peasant farmers throughout the Hindu provinces!" It ends up this curious essay on the Gandhi movement by asking Gandhiji to accept the British invitation to the Round Table Conference. The "Gazette" may be excused its ignorance of the true political situation in this country but there can be no excuse for those who like a correspondent in Bombay, furnish to the British Press dishonest statements. In the "Daily Herald" of March 27 appear the following lines in a message from Bombay despatched the day after the Governor of Bombay left for Delhi to interview the Viceroy—"The general feeling is that strong action is pending, because, even in Congress, the pretence that the law breaking movement is non-violent has been abandoned." How did this correspondent make this egregious discovery? Or was the wish father to the thought?

A PROPHET FROM HUNGARY.

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Dr. Desidar Pekar, a Hungarian scholar who visited India twice, has been airing his views in a Budapest paper regarding Indian political aspirations and particularly the Gandhi movement. His remarks will receive wide advertisement in the British Imperialist Press as this person arrives at the farcical conclusion that the movement is "doomed to failure," because "incredible racial, religious and linguistic differences," he discovered, "divide the people of India". Dr. Pekar's difficulties with his hundred "coolies" who demurred to doing extra work embittered him against Indian life and ways. Orthodox customs and multiplicity of languages led him to conclude that Indians who had the same outlook on life were far too few. This prophet from Hungary who airily foresees failure for the Gandhi method of non-violence should have, as a scientist, taken care to study Mahatmaji's work for nation-building in all its aspects before venturing to criticise it. He would have realised then that this essentially constructive work is rapidly demolishing caste restrictions, paving the way towards the abolition of untouchability and rousing in Indians an acute national consciousness. Dr. Pekar's final fling at Indians is that they find the use of English "essential". They do not. At the Lahore Congress the majority of speeches were delivered in Hindi or Urdu. It is owing to sheer political accident that English has become the language of intercourse between literate Indians. Did not Hungarians learn German and use it in their dealings with Austrians, when Hungary lay under the heel of Hapsburg rule?

A STEP FORWARD.

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The holding of an All-India Ophthalmic Congress in Bombay was a welcome step forward in concentrating expert attention on a department of medical relief which is woefully neglected in this country and in awakening the public to the necessity of taking a more generous interest in support of charitable institutions which administer to poor patients suffering from eye diseases. Bombay should be proud of the fact that the first Congress of ophthalmologists was held in this city, thanks to the initiative of Dr. Sathaye and his co-workers at the Almai Chamarbagwala Free Eye Hospital. We hope the deliberations of the Congress which was held on Thursday and Friday last will lead to concerted attempts in all parts of India on behalf of ophthalmologists to interest the public, the Government and local bodies to help financially the promotion of research and the provision of relief to the very large number of persons afflicted with eye diseases. Dr. Banaji emphasized the distressing fact in his speech welcoming the delegates that the incidence of blindness in India was relatively higher than in other countries. His plea for closer co-operation between Indian ophthalmic surgeons and their confreres in the West will, we are sure, be received favourably in medical circles in the West. Dr. Acharya, the President of the Congress, brought to light a fact which is apt to be forgotten, namely, that in ancient Indian medical works "Netra Chikitsa," study of eye-diseases, received a very important place and an exhaustive treatment. Indian ophthalmologists of present day must emulate this glorious ancient record.

THE ELEVEN POINTS OF MAHATMAJI.

SUBSTANCE OF NATIONALIST DEMAND.

(By POLITICS.)

The Eleven Points of Mahatma Gandhi crystallize the need and demand of India even as the Fourteen Points of the late President Wilson crystalized the ideal of many a Liberal Westerner for a reconstructed world. And there is the same danger for the advocates of the Eleven Points to guard against, that made a wreck of Wilson's ideal, and fashioned the post-war world like the Phoenix from the ashes of its own ancient hates and greeds. The European diplomats jokeyed the Innocent in Paris into a total surrender, except in name, of his entire ideal. Even before the British Champions get busy on Mahatmaji's Eleven Points, the Jeremias in our own fields are pointing to the "impossibility" of achieving them. Poor mortals! They simply dare not think; they will not see farther than their nose. Or is it that, like the pig, they have become fond of their sty; and would grudge the redeemer even when he comes knocking at the door to lead them out of their piggery?

UNDERSTAND CLEARLY THIS SYMBOL OF SWARAJ.

Whatever that be, the danger is there. Not that the keen sight of the modern Moses will be blinded by the pillar of wrath, kindling as living fire, that marches in front of him in the shape of the official displeasure. He needs not even glasses to guard against the glow-worm's light that shines only in darkness. But what of his followers? Those dumb millions upon millions, that are liable to be frightened by the mere rush and swish of the angry waves, even before they see the fatal rock? Lest sheer fright should make shipwreck of the Cause, it is best to show the true nature of those Eleven Points. It is but right to show that they are neither impossible nor utterly unexpected, neither insane nor inadmissible. If only those who rule would have a change of heart! If only they would but once mean what often they say.

THE ELEVEN POINTS.

Gandhiji has asked for:—

1. Total prohibition;
2. Reduction of the Ratio to 1/4d.
3. Reduction of the Land Revenue to at least 50 per cent. and making it subject to Legislative Control.
4. Abolition of the Salt Tax.
5. Reduction of the Military Expenditure to at least 50 per cent. to begin with.
6. Reduction of the salaries of the higher grade service to one-half or less, so as to suit the reduced revenue.
7. Protective Tariff on foreign cloth;
8. Passage of the Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill;
9. Discharge of all political prisoners, save those condemned for murder or the attempted thereat, by the ordinary judicial tribunal, withdrawal of all political prosecutions, abrogation of Section 124A, the Regulation of 1818 and the like, and permission to all Indian exiles to return;
10. Abolition of the C. I. D., or its popular control.
11. Issue of licenses to use fire-arms for self-defence subject to popular control.

AN INTEGRAL WHOLE

What is there in these Eleven Points that is either impossible or impracticable, or unparallelled? For almost every demand, the most indisputable precedent can be cited. A Government really meaning to serve the country it rules could accomplish every one of these in less than a month. Such a Government would have the whole heart of its people behind it; and with such a backing nothing could be impossible. True, every one of these demands is an ideal. But, then, are we to abandon all ideals, merely because they are called ideals by those who will not practise them? True, again, they would effect, if granted, a Revolution in India. But, then shall the world never have a peaceful Revolution? If the present Government help to achieve these ideals, even the present system of Government will have lost all its venom, and if they will not help, they must run the gauntlet of public suspicion of ulterior motives which actuate them in their desire to hold on to their present position in India.

PROHIBITION—AN AMERICAN ACHIEVEMENT.

Let us, however, consider each Point in its nature and feasibility. "Prohibition" has been an accomplished fact in the United States for over ten years. Why should it not be in India? The United States has three times the area of India. Yet it makes Prohibition a plank in practical politics! There are, they say, boot-leggers and rum-runners in the States. What of that? Are there not illicit distillers even in the India of to-day. And how many people, after all, are affected by this boot-legging? The tainted News Agencies, subsidised by the British brewers, will hardly ever let you see the vision of the regenerated Negro in the States, once the object-lesson for all the havoc of intoxicating drink. The United States has, it is true, only a third of the population of India. But then they have more than ten times, or even a hundred times, the mechanical equipment for defeating such legislation, if the people really meant to do so. And they have no such excuses there as, we are told, in solemn official reports, India has in respect of sacrifice libations for our tutelary deities. I wonder if these tutelary deities are not reincarnated in the shape of our Excise Commissioners, and their staff of village godlings, for whose satisfaction only the peasant and the worker must offer his libations.

THE MOLOCH OF FINANCE.

The Drink Revenue of the British Government in India is over 20 crores per annum! But that represents only a fraction of the cost of this unholy alliance to the Indian peasant and workman. Shall we say the total drink bill of the country is a hundred crores? And that from the 20 crores peasants' gross income of not even a thousand crores per annum! From that the peasant must pay the various taxes, including the direct one of Land Revenue; feed himself and family; keep his cattle, find his seed for sowing; pay his interest to the Mahajan; and provide for sickness or disability of any kind! The various taxes and revenues of the central and provincial governments exceed in the aggregate 300 crores. His debt to the Mahajan is impossible to estimate. Taking it at 800 crores, with interest at the modest rate of even 12-1,2 per cent.—absurdly low, in all conscience,—he must pay another 100 crores to the Mammon of unrighteousness. And if on the top of that the drink bill is 100,—or, deducting the tax already counted, even 75 crores, what will be left to feed him, and clothe him, and school him, and physic him,—not to speak of burning or burying him ultimately? The Indian peasant will rather starve himself than see his cattle die of starvation. Then, what really, would be left for the peasant, the producer of all primary wealth, the supporter of all "superior" parasites?

DRINK TO DROWN SORROWS OF MAN.

If Government were really the friends of the peasant, as Lord Irwin was, even before his advent advertised to be, would they really need to be told a second time about relief measures to such overburdened people? Drink is a burden, all the more insidious because it is often sought as a release from the misery of the world. Every thoughtful person, every representative organisation in the country has endorsed, or would adopt, the idea of eradicating the evil, by the most drastic measures that modern experience could contrive. Were it not for the Government's unhappy dependence on the revenue derived from this source of misery to the people, they could have easily put an end to the evil, even as they have done to "Sati" or Female Infanticide. It is Government's financial concern in losing the revenue from this source, which makes it in reality opposed to all suggestion which would radically and at one stroke abolish the demon of drink. Their own professions are opposed to their practice in this matter! Hence the moral force of the demand for total prohibition.

THE OPIUM ANALOGY.

It is not as if Government had never done such an act as Gandhiji demands in this first of all his Eleven Points. I have mentioned the case of Sati, and of Infanticide. In these the Government a hundred years ago put their foot down with a bang; and they succeeded as by a miracle. It was almost as if Government said "Let there be no Sati, and there was none." More lately, they have repeated the miracle in regard to Opium! They used to derive something like ten crores of revenue from the sale in China of opium grown in India. The English Puritan suddenly had a fit of philanthrophy—at the expense of India. The Chinaman was to be redeemed from his century old vice of opium smoking. The Chinaman had his own poppy cultivation! But his Government represented that the Opium evil could not be ended in China so long as the British Indian Govern-

(Continued on page 9.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Illuminating.

The Japanese Government agreed to adopt an accommodating attitude at the Five Power Naval Conference in London in regard to the separatist move engineered by America and Britain to secure a tri-partite understanding between themselves and Japan. At Tokyo they were evidently not very keen about securing an all round agreement in naval reduction, the immediate concern being the conservation of Japanese naval strength. The reduction of one battleship does not naturally reduce that strength, but it is illuminating to find that the Opposition Parties in the Japanese Parliament have seized the opportunity of creating a feeling of still greater hostility to the present administration by their proposal to include the question of Japan's primary claims at the Naval Conference in their attack on the Government when the Diet meets for a three weeks session. The Government is firmly in the saddle, but it is sure to be embarrassed by these efforts to generate a feeling against it that its attitude at the London Conference has been detrimental to Japanese naval safety.

The Stumbling Block.

The inability of Mr. Henderson, the British Foreign Secretary, to make a statement in the Commons regarding the progress of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, before Parliament adjourned for the Easter holidays, indicates that although other questions may have been satisfactorily settled the Sudan remains a stumbling block. The Nahas Pasha and his colleagues have gone to London determined to secure the best terms they can, without yielding an inch on all vital questions, is clear from the declarations of the Egyptian Premier in Cairo before he set out on his important mission and from the speech he made in London at the commencement of the deliberations at the Foreign Office. But Mr. Henderson must realise that the Egyptian Nationalists will consider any agreement with Britain as only worth a scrap of paper, which does not recognise the suzereignty of Egypt over the Sudan.

Classification of Prisoners.

The Bombay Government have been very long in acting upon the recommendations of the Government of India regarding the classification and treatment of prisoners. But their final decisions, published last week, are none the better for the long delay. The Government of India's principle of classification was itself radically defective as it attached more importance to social status than to the nature of the offence committed. The object seems to have been to continue favoured treatment to a large class of European prisoners and to deny similar treatment to the majority of Indian political prisoners. The A Class of prisoners, unfairly narrowed by the wrong principle of social status, is further narrowed down by the Bombay Government, who have laid down that Class A will include "only a limited number of exceptional cases." But we are not told what is the principle governing the exceptions. In the absence of any principle the inclusion of prisoners under Class A is bound to be arbitrary and may be embarrassing to many Satyagrahi leaders, who will therefore do well to follow the example of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and decline all such privileges as are denied to the rank and file of Satyagrahis.

Is This Christian Charity?

We published yesterday Mr. Joseph Cornelius Kumarappa's appeal to Christians to recognise in Gandhiji's Satyagraha a practical application of Christ's gospel of love and sacrifice and to study and support the movement in every possible way. The least that he expected from Christians was that they should persuade Government not to be cruel towards Satyagrahis. In amazing contrast to this appeal is the harassing treatment given to a Christian Satyagrahi by his co-religionists themselves. A bulletin of the Bombay Satyagraha Committee states: Sjt. N. D. Solomon, a Christian volunteer who broke the Salt Law on 7th April, is being victimised by his co-religionists. He has been asked to vacate his rooms. He has been excommunicated. As if that were not enough, his wife has been deprived of her job. Is this patriotism or Christian charity? We trust the Satyagraha Committee will give all the assistance it can to Mr. and Mrs. Solomon.

There Are No Others.

She: "Now tell the truth, you men like the talkative women as well as you do the others."

He: What others?

"NO RETRACING OF OUR STEPS".

(Continued from page 1.)

ding for Mr. Munshi. Mr. Munshi looked happy and was smiling all the time.

CORPORATOR ARRESTED.

Another arrest was effected by the police about the same time in Mandvi ward, the victim being Mr. Kanji Master, a Municipal Councillor and a well-known nationalist leader.

The charge against both Mr. Munshi and Mr. Kanji Master is that of manufacturing contraband salt.

Hundreds of persons collected near the Esplanade Maidan and Pyodhoni Police Station shouting "Mahatma Gandhi ki jay," "Mr. Munshi ki jay" and "Mr. Kanji Master ki jay." The demonstration was peaceful.

Details.

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—Mr. Kanji Master was arrested with four others, viz: Shrijuts Chhotalal B. Vyas, Narbheram Narsidas, Secretary and Captain of the Volunteer Corps of Mandvi Ward, Bajaj Jethasingh Tarasingh and Girdharilal P. Hemdev.

At about 8-15 a.m. Rao Bahadur Tawde, Superintendent of Police, B. Division, raided the place where salt was manufactured by Mr. Kanji Master and his comrades, near the Vernacular school of Mr Kanji.

Mr. Kanji Master made three cordons of thirty volunteers and thus barred the way of the police. The first lot of salt has manufactured successfully and Mr. Chhotalal Vyas passed it on to Mr Kanji Master

THE POLICE ARRIVE

The police then arrived and arrested Mr. Kanji Master and his four comrades. The volunteers did not offer any resistance, but quietly followed the police when called upon to do so.

They were taken to the Pyodhoni Police Station where a room on the first floor was placed at their disposal and all the facilities given to see their friends.

THEIR BHATTA.

Later in the afternoon they were given eight annas each being "bhatta" or allowance of "undertrial prisoners," which they used in ordering refreshments for themselves. Mr. Kanji Master praised the police for offering all facilities and for their courtesy.

Mr. Munshi is given a European cell in the Esplanade Lock-up but it does not contain any cot. Mr Munshi will be placed before Mr Dastur on Tuesday morning while Mr. Kanji Master and his comrades will be placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz at Mazagaon Police Court.

THREE PERSONS DISCHARGED.

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Three Kept In Custody.

A large crowd of the volunteers and other residents of Mandvi collected till late in the evening in front of the Pydhoni Police Station. They behaved in every peaceful manner. Dr. Poonsey H. Meheseri came to see the arrested persons in the afternoon and advised the persons collected near footpath not to make any demonstration.

THE SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN

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Government Propaganda.

The Government of Bombay have issued the following leaflets:

There are some strangers going about the towns and villages telling the people not to obey the law. They say that if the law is disobeyed, then there may be new Government which will benefit the people. Do not believe such talk. If you disobey the law, the law will punish you because whatever Government there may be there must always be laws to be obeyed. Civil Disobedience, which means disobeying the law, always leads to trouble and bloodshed. Mr. Gandhi knows this very well. Twice he has started Civil Disobedience and twice he has stopped it because it has led to death and destruction of property. If there is no law, then the persons to be benefited will be the thieves and the robbers and dacoits, for no man's life or property, would be safe. Who will benefit if you disobey the law and are sent to prison and lose your property? Ask those who preach Civil Disobedience to you first of all to practise it themselves. Then you will be able to see what good it does to them or to you or to India. Civil Disobedience can never succeed because Government will put it down. But as Mr Gandhi himself has admitted, this will mean great suffering for the people. Why should you suffer when nobody will benefit?

"SALT TAX A FAIR TAX."

People are being told that the salt tax is an unjust tax and that therefore they should not pay it. This is not true. It is a fair tax. It is paid by everybody. Rich men pay other taxes too but because the salt tax is paid by everybody it produces seven crores of rupees for Government, although the amount each person pays is so small that he does not know he is yayngi it. A full grown man needs five seers salt a year and on that amount the tax comes to three annas a year. Nobody likes to pay taxes but everybody must pay them to Government and you would have to pay taxes no matter what Government was in power. Swaraj does not mean that no taxes will be paid, and if the salt tax was taken away the money that it brings in would have to be raised by another tax. And a tax on grain or cloth or ghee would cost you much more than the tax on salt. Government controls the production and distribution of salt and so prevents the merchant from charging too high a price for salt. If this control by Government was taken away, the people would have to pay more for their salt and also would have to pay some other tax to make up for the revenue which has been lost. Moreover, the salt you buy is good salt. Mr. Gandhi would like you to make your own salt, but the salt that is found on seashores is not fit to eat and if it is eaten it is likely to cause illhealth to the people. That is why Government destroys such salt and provides only good salt.

Mr. K. M. Munshi (with garland) is here seen with a group of Satyagrahis. He was arrested early on Monday morning while manufacturing salt at Bhatia Bag with a batch of volunteers whom he led.

GANDHIJI'S VOLUNTEERS CUT DOWN PALM TREES.

JALALPUR April 20.

Gandhiji's volunteers to-day were engaged in manufacturing contraband salt spinning and uprooting palm trees. Number of volunteers in his camp now is seventysix including eighteen students of Gujarat Vidyapith. The rest have been sent to different places.—A. P.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S MESSAGE TO NON-BRAHMINS.

Mr. Gandhi has sent a message to non-Brahmins in which he says that the present fight is not of Brahmins or Hindus but of the whole of India, especially of the starving millions of India All non Brahmins of India should, therefore, join this fight.—A. P.

BENGAL LAWYERS SUPPORT GANDHIJI.

The All-Bengal Lawyers Conference adopted last night resolution sympathising with spirit of movement inaugurated by Gandhiji and urging Bengal lawyers to help it by all possible means. By another resolution lawyers were asked to be ready to suspend their practice when called upon by the All-India Congress Committee.—A. P.

MR. K. K. PATEL ARRESTED

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Villages On Path Of Self-Government.

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(From the Satyagraha Committee)

BORSAD, April 20.

Sjt. Kalidas Kalyanaji Patel of Nadiad, a Municipal Councillor, and a fine propagandist was arrested at Nasaraya and was carried away to Nadiad. In his message he appealed all remaining Mukhis, Matadars and Ravanias to resign. He was popular among villagers.

Volunteers who were spread over the taluka villages are working splendidly. Youths of 'Vasana' village have resolved to avoid liquor, tea and other similar vices. Virsad people have plunged into the constructive programme of charkha and khadi. Kantharia youths have taken vow not to smoke.

Rajputs of Bhetashi have taken a vow not to take liquor, tea, etc.

Boycott of foreign cloth and adaption of Khadi and Swadeshi cloth is going on increasingly. The message of Mahatmaji is being understood, and people try to follow the path shown by him.

COCANADA MAKES SALT

COCANADA, April 21.

About 100 volunteers have been paraded the city, singing proscribed songs, for the last three days. Last evening, the volunteers, followed by big crowds, marched through the city to the Salt Satyagraha Yugasala at Chollangi singing. They were headed by Messrs. M. Rangia, P. Satyanarayana and M. Tirumalai Rao. There was good response from the people to break salt law 'en masse.' Those who broke salt law on the occasion may be put down at 1,000. Over ten ladies including Mrs. Sambamurthy Mrs Satyanarayana, Mrs. G. Satya Veerabhadra Rao, Vedantam Kamaladevi, Balnatrapu Seshamma, Attili Venkata Subhamma and Papayamma manufactured salt.

A large number of people carried home in bags salt earth for manufacturing salt Last night propaganda against drink evil was made and masses swore that they would not drink.—Free Press.

JAMNADAS SEES GANDHIJI.

JALALPUR, April 20.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas arrived here from Bombay and proceeded to Karadi to see Gandhiji there.—A. P.

Arrests At Mymensingh.

Some six or seven persons were arrested yesterday including Messrs. Ananta Mukherjee, Santosh Mitra, but they were let off to-day.—Free Press.

Messrs. Shamnandan Sen, Prithi Bose and Nagendrasekhar Chakravorty were arrested this morning without warrant and produced before the Sub-Divisional Officer charged under Sections 120-B and 395.—Free Press.

Cocanada Bar Takes Swadeshi Pledge.

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COCANADA, April 21.

The Bar Association, Cocoanada, resolved this afternoon that its members should use Swadeshi cloth preferably Khadi and urged upon them the desirability of boycotting all foreign goods particularly British wherever possible. It was also resolved that every member of the Bar do contribute two per cent. of his professional income in aid of national movement and that funds so collected be paid to the City Congress Committee.—Free Press.

"FALL IN LINE WITH GANDHI'S SOLDIERS"

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Giri's Advice To Working-Class.

HUBLI, April 21.

V. V. Giri who is here in connection with Madras Southern Maratha Railway Conference addressed a mammoth public meeting yesterday. He urged the labourers help in the present Indian Independence movement which stood for Labourers' amelioration and to fall in line with Gandhi's soldiers. Mr. Sharma and others also addressed the meeting. Contraband salt was sold before the meeting came to a close.—Free Press.

"NOT A BARRISTER BUT A LAW-BREAKER"

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Mr. Abhyankar's Present Profession.

NAGPUR, April 21.

Last week Mr. Abhyankar, President, C. P. Marathi War Council and party visited Katol, Bhandara, Tumsar, Umrer Sakoli and addressed mass meetings and preached gospel of Satyagraha and Civil Disobedience. Katol cloth merchants took vow not to purchase foreign cloth for one year. Contraband salt was sold at Bhandara and at several places foreign cloth bonfire took place.

Mr. Abhyankar declared in several places foreign cloth bon-fire took place. Mr. Abhyankar declared in several of these meetings that henceforth he was neither a barrister nor a landlord but his occupation is and would be to break all Government laws ordered by the Congress.—

Pulgaon messages state that mass meeting presided over by Sjt. Nilakanthrao Deshmukh was held to honour Jawaharlal and contraband salt was sold which fetched Rs. 144 and foreign cloth bon-fire also took place.

Messages from Wun say that Mr. Aney, Berar Responsivist leader addressing mass meeting asked audience to rise superior to occassion and join Mahatma's Satyagraha movement with all their resources and men for peaceful war of Independence.

Nagpur police are vigilantly guarding local ammunition shops since yesterday evening probably as precaution against repurcussions of Chittagong riots news.—Free Press.

BARODA'S INTEREST IN SATYAGRAHA.

BARODA, April 20.

A meeting of the people of the village, Desar was held under the presidentship of Mr. Babushanker Keshavlal Trivedi. A large number of the village people were present.

Mahatmaji's Satyagraha movement was explained, and an appeal was made for the boycott of foreign cloth and liquor.

Resolutions congratulating Pandit Jawaharlal and other national leaders and urging people to boycott foreign cloth and enforce prohibition were passed.—Free Press.

SAVAGE SENTENCE ON MR. K. K. PATEL.

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NADIAD, April 20.

Mr. Kalidas K. Patel, a member of the Kaira District Board and of the Nadiad Municipality was placed before Mr. D. P. Desai, temporary Sub-Divisional Magistrate, to-day, charged under Section 47 of the Bombay Salt Act read with Section 117 I.P.C. The prosecution alleged that Mr. Patel delivered a speech on the night of 2nd April at Mehmedabad exhorting people to enroll themselves as volunteers.

Mr. Patel refused to take any part in the proceedings of the Court. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced Mr. Patel to 18 months' rigorous and fine of Rs 200 or in default two months more.—Free Press.

Govt. "Digging Its Own Grave."

—:o:—

BEZWADA, April 21.

"The Government has certainly dug its own grave by resorting to repression" said Mr. A. Kaleswararao in a press interview. Arrests and convictions in Andhra districts instead of creating, as Government intends, fear among the masses are creating unbounded enthusiasms.—Free Press.

PRESIDENT OF ANDHRA P. CONGRESS AND OTHERS GET 6 MONTHS' R.I.

—:o:—

MADRAS, April 21.

Along with Mr. K. Nageswara Rao, Messrs. G. Rangiah Naidu and P. Bashyam Chetty, who were arrested this afternoon, were produced before the Third Presidency Magistrate, charged under Section 74 of Salt Act and 143 of I.P.C. (being members of an unlawful assembly for the purpose of violating Salt Act). The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate sentenced them to six months' R.I. each. They have been classed as A Class prisoners.

Elaborate Police precautions were made when the Satyagrahis were removed to jail amidst cries of Gandhiji-ki-jai by a huge crowd that had gathered on hearing the news of arrest outside the Court.

Mr. T. Prakasam was present when the trial of Mr. Nageswara Rao and others took place. Mr. Prakasam announced as soon as he came out of Court that he with volunteers was going to break salt law to-morrow morning.—Free Press.

AHMEDNAGAR BREAKS LAW.

—:o:—

AHMEDNAGAR, April 20.

Last night a mammoth meeting attended by nearly 5000 citizens and 1000 ladies was held in Gandhi Maidan under the presidentship of Mr. V. S. Chinchorkar of the Satyagraha Mandal. Contraband salt was purchased by thousands of people.

Messrs. Satne, Jaju, Hiraj, Deochake, Nagardeolekar spoke vigorously. Nearly 35 volunteers have been sent to Vile Parle. Hundreds have enrolled themselves.

Contraband salt is to be sold again in to-day's meeting. Two batches of 10 volunteers each headed by Raosahib Patwardhan and R. B. Hiray are moving in the District for propaganda.

ARRESTED MEN PLACED BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Messrs. Harikumar Chakravorty, Secretary of the B.P.C.C., Dr. Bhupen Dutt, Arun Guha and Dhiren Chakravorty, who were arrested at the Sealdah Station on return from Rajshahi, were placed before the Sealdah Magistrate at his house.

The Magistrate discharged Bhupen Dutt and Harikumar and ordered Dhiren Chakravorty and Arun Guha to be released with a bail bond for two sureties of Rs 200 each.

Soon after the Police again came with the two accused before the Magistrate, when the bail bond was cancelled and Arun Guha and Chakravorty were remanded to custody, pending further enquiry.

LET OFF.

Out of 25 persons arrested on Saturday 10 have been so far discharged including Kiron Mukherjee, Abdul Razak, Organising Secretary of the Jute Workers' Union and Kali Sen, General Secretary of the Jute Workers' Union.—Free Press.

Serious Development Expected At Vedach.

—:o:—

(From The Satyagraha Camp.)

VEDACH, April 19.

This morning the Customs officer ran his horse on volunteers several times. One volunteer was severely injured. Police officials are threatening people that they will resort to firing. Serious developments are expected every moment. The police broke some embankments of sea water to-day which were repaired by volunteers. 150 volunteers will be watching it day and night from to-day.

SAMBAMURTHY GETS ONE YEARS JAIL

—:o:—

MADRAS, April 21.

"Speeches no doubt preached non-violence in most cases but it does not in any way alter seditious character of these speeches", said the Sub-Divisional Officer, Cocoanada, in convicting Mr. Sambamurthy to one year simple imprisonment.

He also said mass civil disobedience movement has been undertaken and it is dangerous to the public at large if such seditious matter is disseminated without restraint.—Free Press.

Salt-Making Inspite Of Arrests.

—:o:—

PATNA, Apr. 21.

Reports from the Districts show that in most of the places where leaders have been arrested the people have, however, taken to manufacture of salt. In champaran reports from about more than five hundred centres are available. There are many other centres about which information is unavailable. New places where Salt Satyagraha has been started within the last two days are Darbhanga Monghyr and Bhagalpur. Apart from centres working regularly Salt is made by individuals in all districts where salt earth is available and there is no interference practically by Government excepting when it is started in a new district where they arrest leaders and sentence them to six months or one year or so according to the status of the salt breaker.—Free Press.

POLICE EXCESSES AT VIRAMGAM CEASE?

—:o:—

Assistant Collector Sees Wounded Volunteers.

VIRAMGAM, April 21.

Police atrocities on volunteers have ceased since yesterday after Mr. Mahadeo Desai's visit here. A sack of salt was snatched forcibly by Mr. Joravarkhan, Police Inspector at Limpur, Rao Station. On Saturday noon, after Mr. Desai's return from Wadhwan, Mr. Sollup, Assistant Collector, and Mr. Harol, Deputy Superintendent of Police, visited Satyagraha Camp and saw the wounded volunteers.

Dr. Narsidas, retired Chief Medical Officer, Junagadh, has joined the campaign. Mr. Narsidas reached Viramgam from Rajkot with 10 pounds of salt. It was auctioned in a public meeting. About 40 volunteers have gone to villages for Khadi work, foreign cloth boycott propaganda and mass civil disobedience preparations.—Free Press.

PROF ABDUL BARI ASSAULTED.

Threat Of Punitive Police

SATYAGRAHIS' COURTESY TO POLICE.

—:o:—

PATNA, Apr. 21.

Situation in Patna remains tense. Indiscriminate attack and beating of sightseeing crowd continued yesterday. Prof Abdul Bari who was controlling the crowd was selected by one of the European officers for attack. In the morning he gave him three blows with a stick saving the first was for himself, second for the Superintendent of Police and the third for Inspector General of Police and these were followed by two blows with a "hunter." At noon the same officer gave Prof Abdul Bari two strokes again and asked two sowars to get down and push him away till he was taken out of the crowd. They refused to arrest him. Professor Kriplani also got stick thrusts. The crowd received the blows with courage and there was no retaliation. A batch of five volunteers go in advance and the crowd keeps at a considerable distance from the volunteers. Yet it is Wantonly attacked. Volunteers have been roughly handled in the course of an attempt to take away the flag from them.

There was great excitement in the town to-day. The District Magistrate has issued a public notice telling citizens that unless disorders in city ceased, he would ask Government to appoint punitive police.

FOR CONVENIENCE FOR POLICE.

Babu Rajendra Babu speaking at a public meeting asked the people to be prepared for non-payment of this tax if it was imposed to-day. Rajendra Babu has written to the District Magistrate that no jatha will be sent to enable Christian members of the police to observe Easter on Monday and it was also decided not to send the noon Jatha on Friday to enable Musalman members of the force to say Juma prayers.—Free Press.

Ex-Commander-In-Chief Leads Satyagrahis.

—:o:—

BEAWAR, April 21.

The first batch of Rajputana and Central India Province, Satyagraha volunteers under the leadership of Pandit Nityanandji Nagar, Ex-Commander-in-Chief of Bundi States, which started from Ajmer on the 8th instant to break the salt law at Beawar reached here on the 19th evening. It was heartily received by the citizens and was taken in a huge procession. The Satyagrahis were garlanded and "pan supari" sharbat, etc were offered to them. A mass meeting was held on the same night and speeches were delivered by Nityanandji and others. The batch manufactured salt and sold it yesterday.—Free Press.

"I CAN LEAVE MY JUSTIFICATION TO TIME."

—:o:—

Dr. Besant On Non-Violence.

MADRAS, April 21.

Dr. Besant has issued the following statement: "I have always respected Dr. Pattabhisi Ramayya and regret that I have for the moment lost his good opinion. But as he presents alternatives which are contradictory and says that in either case I need not be taken seriously, there is no object in my wasting your space. It is more easy to insult than to prove that insult can be justified. I can leave my justification to time as in the case of non-co-operation "Hamalayan blunder." Mr. Gandhi's non-violence has already become "aggressive non-violence" a phrase as accurate as "round triangle." Perhaps when my hoary age has become senility, I may be able to reconcile contradictions to my own satisfaction."—Free Press.

AKALIS JOIN SATYAGRAHA VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

The Satyagraha Akali Jatha, Bombay, writes:—

BOMBAY, April 21.

The Akali Satyagrahi Jatha along with other National Soldiers left from the Congress House to get sea water at Chaupatti. They took water and all came to Bhatia Bagh shouting national "Jaikaras," "Bande Matram," Sat Sri Akal" etc.

Akali Satyagrahi Jatha along with other brethren prepared the contraband salt, which was first sold in auction at the place where it was prepared thus they broke the salt law.

Malad Breaks Salt Law.

—:o:—

Punctually at 8 a.m. on Sunday, last, a procession of the citizens of Malad, started from the Potdar Estate for Chincholi, a village one and a half miles from the Suburb of Malad to break the Salt Law.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

NATION'S WILL TO GET SWARAJ.

(Continued From page 1

the Volunteers firm left them to their own work and went away. For about two hours the Volunteers prepared quite a good deal of salt which was sold on the spot for fancy prices.

SATYAGRAHA AT MANDVI.

—:o:—

(Through The Satyagraha Committee.)

Messrs. Kanji Master Municipal Corporator, Nirbhairam Narasidas Popat, A. Bajaj, Captain Vyas and three others were arrested while manufacturing salt at Mandvi.

WOMEN'S PROCESSIONS.

On Sunday a meeting of ladies was held at the Kamatipura Girls School under the presidentship of Mrs. Gokhale. Mr. S. K. Pupala, Municipal Corporator, introducing the president and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chatopadhaya and perinben Captain spoke on the present situation and appealed to ladies to adopt Swadeshi and boycott all British goods and also asked them to get ready for picketting liquor shops.

Then a procession was formed which starting from Kamatipura and ended its way through Duncan Road and Sandhurst Road and reached Chaupatty.

A huge procession of ladies started from the Congress House and marched through Lamington Road, Grant Road, and Kamatipura on Monday. Mrs. Perinben Captain, Mrs. Ratanben Mehta and Mr S K Pupala headed the procession. Another big procession of ladies started from Madhav Baug. On Tuesday at 2 p m. a public meeting of Marwari women will be held at Madhav Baug.

BOMBAY CONGRATULATES ARRESTED LEADERS.

—:o:—

"I AM HAPPIEST WOMAN." SAYS MRS. MUNSHI.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Monday evening at the Esplanade Maidan to congratulate Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. B. G. Kher, Swami Anand and other Satyagrahis who were arrested during the last two days.

The proceedings began with the singing of national songs which were taken up in chorus by the enthusiastic women who formed a substantial portion of the huge gathering.

Mr. Gharpure who presided said that the Government left the Bombay Satyagrahis untouched for the last fortnight, but now had taken the offensive against them. The arrests of Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. Kanji Master were a challenge to the Legislative Council and the Municipal Corporation of which they were respectively the members. The speeches were, as usual, in Gujarati and other vernaculars.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said that even a man like Mr. Munshi who was for Corporation and Councils and Government House was forced to join the Satyagraha. That showed what kind of Government they had. Kanaiyyalal Munshi was the "Kanaiya" (Krishna) of Gujarati literature, and Mr. Bharucha hoped that the Gujaratis would be drawn to the music of his flute and follow in his footsteps. If the people strictly carried out Swadeshi and non-violence, the struggle would reach a successful termination. The present policy of Government had demonstrated the truth of what Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala had uttered, namely, that the Labour Party were a band of jugglers and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was an expert snake charmer. While they were talking of reduction of armaments in Europe, they were piling up the armoury of warfare against Indians.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, Barat Law, said he was a disciple of Mr. Munshi in whose Chamber he had been reading for the last seven years. The speaker was hesitating to join the Satyagraha so long because he was doubtful of the success of a non-violent struggle against a mighty Government armed with the most destructive weapons. But after the recent developments, he felt that one must leave aside one's personal opinion and cast one's with the country as Mr. Munshi and others had done. He urged that they should prepare for a long protracted struggle and see that a constant stream of Satyagrahis was maintained to take the place of those who were arrested.

"HAPPIEST WOMAN."

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi who was greeted with enthusiastic cheers declared that she felt to be the happiest and luckiest woman that day. Her husband who had dreamt dreams of independence since his childhood and had made it the subject of his literary works had, now gone for to jail for the same cause.

Independence was not to be easily achieved, proceeded Mrs. Munshi. She recalled the instance of Ireland where they had to fight for it for a hundred years.

She had seen her husband in jail that morning and enquired if he had anything to say. Mr. Munshi replied that he had done his duty and if every one does the same, Swaraj would be theirs the very soon nay, the very same day.

Mr. Shivprasad Gupta of Benares said that he had been to Europe, but had hastened back to his mother country to take his shape in the present country. The eyes of the whole world were now on India. He found in Europe that the independence resolution of the Congress had evoked the keenest interest and discussion in European countries.

FIGHTING FOR COUNTRY WITH SMILES ON LIPS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu dwelt on the wonderful change that had come over India. Ten years ago, she said, an Indian woman would be nervous if her child was slightly injured. But now there was many an Indian mother who wished she had a hundred sons to take part in the satyagraha and go to jail and young wives willingly sent their husbands into the fight. Men and women were fighting and dying for their country's freedom, smiling all the while.

Mr. Ganpatishanker said that Mr. Munshi had been strenuously working for Satyagraha for the last four days, and had prepared a scheme. Now that he was arrested, it was the duty of Bombay citizens to carry out his scheme. That would give him satisfaction even in jail.

CHRISTIANS JOIN SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Contraband Salt Sold At Dadar.

(Through 'G' Ward District Congress Commitee.):—

"As true Christians we are to sacrifice even our lives at the altar of the motherland—Bible teaches us that lessondd—and if one is a real and true Christian he should not attend dancing and dinner parties at this time but must be prepared to receive lathi blows and suffer rigorous imprisonment inside the prison walls" was the sentiment expressed by a large number of Christian youths who assembled in some of the Churches not for praying but for condemning the foolish action of some loyalists in trying to ex-communicate Sjt. Soloman who defied the salt law along with Mr. Nariman and others.

A large number of Christians joined the procession arranged by the "G" Ward District Congress Committee which paraded through the streets of Dadar and was going to Worli to break the salt law there, showing their sympathy and approval of Gandhiji's programme of action in bringing Swaraj through Satyagraha and suffering. When they reached the Sacred Hearts Church the volunteers began to shout "Solomanji-ki-jai" and other national slogans. Many Christians joined the procession from there and directed their footsteps towards Worli beach. The volunteers began to collect contraband salt. The volunteers had their earthern pots for their intention was to fetch water only, but when they returned they filled the lotas with pure and shining salt. It was packed up in nice envelopes and over 150 packets were disposed of within half an hour. The people considered it as Gandhiji's "Prasad"

LADIES' MEETING AT DADAR.

—:o:—

(Through 'G' Ward District Congress Committee.):—

MONDAY, 3-30 p.m.

Over a thousand ladies assembbled at the Kashinath Dhuru Hall to chalk out their own plan of action in this final struggle for freedom inaugurated by Mahatmaji. The spacious hall was over crowded and many had to go away disappointed for want of space.

Miss Natarajan, who presided, surveying the present political situation, requested the ladies not to lag behind in their struggle and thus disappoint Gandhiji of his hope which he had placed on them. She said Gandhiji had given them only the work of picketing foreign cloth shops and of liquor and toddy shops and if the ladies were able to do this and achieve the required result that itself would bring Swaraj and achieve the required result and hoped that the ladies would hesitate to take in hand the work directed to them by Gandhiji.

JOIN THE CAMPAIGN.

Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta was given an ovation on her rising to address the gathering. She advocated complete boycott of foreign cloth and picketing the tody shops. She further emphasised the necessity of spinning and preparing their dw clothes themselves and take pride to wear the cloths manufactured by their own hands. She requested the ladies to join the campaign as volunteers and help their brothers in the struggle for freedom and thus remove the poverty of India which was grinding the masses.

Miss Desai, B.A., Mrs. Manibai Kapadia and Mrs. K. Savant also exhorted the audience to discard all foreign cloths and persuade their husbands and brothers also to do the same.

Mr. I. S. Patel began by apologising that though he knew ladies would not generally drink, their husbands and brothers were however accustomed to "slavish" habit and of spending their own earning but even by borrowing from others and enrich Sarkar and thus allow the money to be carried away from the pockets of the poor persons and thus maintain a big English Army, Navy and so many other important posts. It was the duty of every lady to see that her husbands or brother's ear was pricked and was not allowed to be victimised any more.

CARRY TORCH OF REVOLT

Miss Natarajan bringing the proceedings to a close in a humorous Tamil speech (many Madrasi ladies were present on the occasion) hoped that Dadar and the Madrasi ladies who are in Bombay will not lag behind in this present struggle and hoped will teach a lesson to their local sisters by going ahead with the torch of "Revolution" in all the present day movement.

Singing the national songs the meeting dispersed.

SWAMI ANAND ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Leader Of Ville Parle Satyagraha.

Swami Anand, the leader of Salt Satyagraha in Ville Parle was arrested on Monday. He had been to Bandra to hear the case against Messrs. B. G. Kher and Vandrekar. Hearing that the case would not be taken up he went to the residence of the Magistrate to enquire about it, but was told that he was not at home.

Swami Anand then went to Kurla to witness the trial of the Chimanlal Popatlal Shah and Jaswantlal Mehta who were arrested at Ghatkopar.

As the judgment was reserved till evening, Swami Anand went to Santa Cruz where he was arrested at the station. He is charged with offences under section 47 of the Salt Act and section 117 of the Penal Code (inciting people to violence). He was taken to Bandra where he is detained in police lock up. He will be placed for trial tomorrow (Tuesday) before the City Magistrate along with Messrs. Kher and Vandrekar.

MR. NATARAJAN VISITS BANDRA LOCK-UP.

—:o:—

Sees Swami Anand & B. G. Kher.

Mr. Natarajan, ex-editor of the "Indian Daily Mail" visited Swami Anand, Mr. Kher and Mr. Vandrekar at the Bandra Police Lock-up and persuaded them to accept food supplied by him so long as they were under-trial prisoners.

SATYAGRAHA CASE AT BANDRA.

—:o:—

To Be Taken Up To-day.

A large crowd had gathered near the Court of the City Magistrate Mr. Fernandez at Bandra in anticipation of the trial of Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, and Mr. Vandrekar, who were arrested on Sunday. They were, however, informed that Easter Monday being a holiday, the Court was closed. The case will be taken up on Tuesday morning.

GHATKOPAR LEADERS GET 1 YEAR R. I.

—:o:—

Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah and Mr. Jaswantrai D Mehta who were arrested on Sunday at Ghatkopar for breaking the Salt law were placed before Mr. Chambal Magistrate, Kurla, on Monday. In his evidence, the Fozdar of Ghatkopar said that Mr. Shah was the President of the Local Congress Committee and Mr. Jaswantrai its Secretary. On the 15th instant a meeting was held at Ramji Asar Vidyalay at Ghatkopar where both the accused urged the people to break the Salt Law. As a result numerous persons fetched water and manufactured salt. Both the accused refused to take part in proceedings and were convicted under Sections 117A and 47 to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

KHOSIA PATEL ARRESTED AT VERSOVA.

—:o:—

Khosia Patel was arrested at Versova on Monday while he was going to fetch sea-water for manufacturing contraband salt. He was taken to the Bandra lock-up.

WAR ON LIQUOR.

—:o:—

Women Residents Of Suburbs Meet In Conference.

A largely attended conference of the women residents of the Bombay Suburban District was held in the Satyagraha Camp at Vile Parle on Monday afternoon Mrs. Gangaben Patel presiding. Many ladies representing various suburban towns took part in the discussion after which the following resolution was unanimously passed.

"This meeting of the women residents o fthe Bombay Suburban District supports whole heartedly the movement of anti-drink campaign started by Mahatma Gandhi and also resolves to appoint a committee of 50 members with powers to add for drafting a scheme for the purpose of organising public meetings, etc., in the Suburban area."

It is understood that the Committee will be engaged in doing some spade work for the next fortnight while a batch of lady volunteers will be sent to Surat for training for the work of picketing of liquor shops and foreign cloth shops.

WOMAN'S MAGIC WAND.

—:o:—

MRS. NAIDU IN A POETIC MOOD.

The most impressive aspect of the present fight for freedom is the wonderful courage shown by the Indian women. They have rendered the Salt Act a dead letter.

This has evoked the warm admiration of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Speaking of the irresistible and subtle force of a woman's personality, Mrs. Naidu addressing the huge meeting at Chowpatty on Sunday evening quoted the following lines written by the English poet Longfellow about Florence Nightingale:

"Wear a lily in thy hand
Gates of brass will not withstand
One touch of thy magic wand."

These lines, said Mrs. Naidu, can be applied with equal ltruth to the power of womanhood all the world over.

IN HONOUR OF ARRESTED LEADERS.

In honour of the popular leaders Messrs. Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi and Kanji Karamsi Master arrested the bazaar of the Mahajan Association was closed from 11-15 (B. T.), on Monday.

The Hindustani Merchants' Association and its members suspended their business of hundies, etc., on Monday on account of the arrest of Mr. K. M. Munshi.

In honour of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta the President of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, who was arrested and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment for defying Salt Act, the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshop men stopped work on Monday.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Hosiery Merchant's Association sends us a copy of a resolution passed by them:—

"That this Association heartily congratulates Mr. Chhotalal P. Vyas, the fearless Salt Satyagrah Soldier of Mandvi Ward and member of this Association, as well as Mr. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi, Mr. Kanji Karamshi Master and other Satyagrah Soldiers on their being arrested to-day and resolves that as a mark of respect to these soldiers of Salt Satyagrah, members of this Association should observe complete Hartal to-day, (Tuesday).

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

Dr. Sawarkar Joins.

(Through the Publicity Department, Maharastra Satyagraha Committee.)

MONDAY, April 18.

Within the last two days nine prominent Satyagrahi leaders in Maharashatra have been arrested, four in Ratnagiri, two in Kolaba and thtree in Suburban District. Out of the five members of the Maharashtra Satyagraha Mandal Mr. Dastane is already in jail and two more Messrs. S. P. Patwardhan and G. V. Ketkar are under trial. In Vile Parle centre Swami Anand is under arrest to-day. Numbers of volunteers are pouring in to the Konkan from the up country districts. The sub-centres of Vile Parle Camp are working vigorously. There is a distinct fall in the demand for Government salt from uncountry and the salt merchants in the Thana District are thinking of suspending their business for a time. Mr. S. D. Deo has gone to-day to Pen to acquaint himself with the situation there after the arrests of Messrs. Ketkar and Mandlick.

Dr. Sawarkar of Bombay joined the Thana centre as soon as he heard of the arrest of Mr. Kher, Solicitor.

SATYAGRAHA AT SHIRODA.

—:o:—

Ranade Arrested While Bringing Salt From Goa.

(From A Correspondent.)

SHIRODA, April 21.

Mr. Ranade was arrested along with some 80 volunteers who went for Satyagraha from Shiroda, Ratnagiri District and brought salt from Goa territory where no tax exists. While coming back with their salt they were surrounded by 100 policemen but the volunteers resisted successfully. The police asked for their leader and they at once arrested Ranade of the Samarth Vidyalaya, Talegaon. Villagers numbering about 2,000 marched in procession shouting national slogans. It is rumoured that a great contingent of Police is ordered. Villagers are anxious to join the Satyagraha movement in their thousands. Deogarikar took charge of the Satyagrahis.

Pen for Mass Action.

—:o:—

PEN, Apr. 21.

Messrs. Ketkar and Mandlik interviewed, said they were both cheerful and desired the fight to be continued vigorously. They are getting home food and clothing.

A public meeting was held here last evening when Messrs. Bhagwat and Vinayakrao Limaye appealed for the starting of mass Satyagraha. Pen is preparing for mass action.—Free Press.

30 VOLUNTEERS JAILED AT ANKOLA.

—:o:—

Satyagraha In Karnatak.

BELGAUM, April 21.

Ramrao Kagwade and Ravane, influential merchants of Nipani, were arrested on the 19th instant under Salt Act. The trial was concluded to-day and judgment will be delivered to-morrow.

Three batches of Satyagrahis were sent yesterday in different directions.

Wamanrao Bidri and Vapa Gokhale and two local volunteers were arrested at Yamkanmardi last night. At Baghwad Jeevanrao Yalgi and Anantrao Dabade were released this morning. Hanmantrao Kowjalgi Nayak, Karkhani were sentenced to three months' and three weeks' at Ankola.

Thirty-one volunteers were sentenced at Ankola, three to one week's imprisonment and the rest to one day's imprisonment. Total convictions in Karnatak reaches seventy, Belgaum district alone contributing 30.—Free Press.

TOTAL LAW BREAKERS EXCEED 12,000.

ANKOLA, April 21.

Mass civil disobedience was started at 8 in the morning yesterday, at nine centres in the whole Taluka. The surrounding people joined in hundreds. There was a procession at Ankola of 5000 Satyagrahis. Men, women, children of all castes and creeds enthusiastically carrying pots and bags for bringing salt water and brine. Ladies are taking the lead. The police were absent. Mrs. Sitabai sister of Shamrao Shenvi in jail exhorted the use of contraband salt.

Total law breakers exceed 12,000 This is the first mass Satyagraha in Karnatak.—Free Press.

Mr. Patwardhan Arrested.

—:o:—

SHIRODA, April 19.

Appasahib Patwardhan, with a batch of 24 volunteers went to the Goa British India frontier and from there they brought bags of salt. While returning they were asked by the Customs authorities to hand over their bags, which they flatly refused. Then the police numbering about 150 struggled hard to snatch the bags from the hands of Satyagrahis and which resulted in scratches on the hands and bodies of the volunteers. Appasahib was then arrested.

KALYAN BREAKS LAW.

(From A Correspondent).

KALYAN, April 21.

On the night of April 19 Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar addressed a very largely attended meeting on Salt Satyagraha. On Sunday morning a big procession led by Mr. Bhopatkar including a large number of ladies started from Tilak Chowk and marched through the town. The whole assembly drew water from the creek to prepare salt. While salt was being manufactured the gathering was addressed by Mr. Phadke and others, congratulated the citizens on breaking the Salt Act and auctioned a small packet of salt. The police were present throughout but nothing untoward happened.

DR. SAVARKAR JOINS SATYAGRAHA.

BOMBAY, April 21.

Dr. Savarkar has joined the Maharashtra Civil Disobedience Campaign at Vile Parle and will take active part in the Satyagraha from tomorrow.—Free Press.

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THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

—:o:—

Mr. Ginwala's Statement.

—:o:—

In the course of a statement regrading the present position of the G. I. P. strikers Mr. Ginwala says:—

The G. I. P. Railway Strike was called off by the Central Strike Committee in pursuance of the recommendations made by the representatives of several centres of the Union. In obedience to the mandate of the Union and the Central Strike Committee all the men of the Workshops at Parel, Matunga as well as Wadi Bunder, Byculla Running Shed, as well as the men on the line including Kurla, Thana, Kalyan and other places offered themselves for reinstatement, but it is a matter of great surprise to me that many of the men were not reinstated. At Kurla nearly 400 men presented themselves for work, but none them were taken. Similar complaint has been made to me by the men who offered themselves for work at Wadi Bunder As regards the Parel and Matunga Workshops, a notice was put up by the Administration that all men would be reinstated and not reengaged and that they would be eligible for all the privileges immediately.

As regards the Workshops, on 31st March the Government of India issued a communique stating that not more than 1,500 men would be reduced on the ground of efficiency and economy of expenditure, in all the three Workshops at Parel, Matunga and Jhansi. The present strength of Parel Workshop is 4,200, Matunga 6,000, and Jhansi nearly 4,000. When the men presented themselves for work this morning at Parel, I was informed that 3,500 would be reinstated and that 700 men would be reduced. As a matter of fact not even 3,000 men have been reinstated at Parel. At Matunga I was informed that the authorities wanted to reduce 800 men. As a matter of fact out of 6,000 men not even 3,000 men were reinstated. I fail to understand how such drastic reductions could be made at the Workshops in contravention of the solemn pledge made by the Railway Board and the Government of India that at the highest the total number of men who would be reduced would not exceed 1,500. At this rate the total number of men reduced at all the three Workshops would come to nearly 5,000.

VICTIMISATION.

Another point which I noticed was that all persons who took prominent part in the strike were refused work, particularly captains of volunteers, members of the Managing Committee and Satyagrahis. This is nothing short of pure and simple victimisation. The plea of reduction of the Workshop establishment by 1,500 has been only put forward by the Railway Board and the Government of India at the eleventh hour on 31st March when I was in Delhi, for the purpose of bringing about an amicable settlement. There was no such question of reduction on the ground of efficiency or otherwise when the settlement was arrived at between Sir George Rainey and Dewan Chamanlal, Mr. Giri and Mr. Joshi on behalf of the Railwaymen's Federation on the 28th February last. There was no talk of reduction of establishment in the Workshops at Parel, Matunga and Jhansi.

In the last Textile Strike the mill-owners resorted to similar tactics. New and inefficient men were engaged by them, but to their deep regret they found that they could not pull on with them and ultimately they had to engage the old hands. Similar was the experience of the Postal authorities in 1922 when they had to dispense with the new men and take back all the old hands. These facts cannot be got over by any amount of ingenuity or diplomacy. The whole idea behind is to punish the men and to show that they have suffered a defeat and to break the morals of the rank and file of the workers.

PLEA FOR WISER COUNSELS.

In my opinion the G. I. P. Railway workers had given a proper price in the shape of loss of wages for two and half months in addition to hunger, starvation, prosecutions and convictions. If they want to extort still heavier price for the concessions they will only drive the men to desperation. Discontent will grow deeper and deeper. I think that even now, when it is not too late wiser counsel will prevail with the G. I. P. Administration and that they will take early steps to conciliate the men and pave the way for harmony and good-will so that further suffering of the men, further loss of trade, further loss of money to the public exchequer and further loss to the men may be avoided.

WANTED A COMMITTEE FOR INVESTIGATION.

Finally I suggest that a Committee should be appointed consisting of one independent Chairman, one representative of the Railway Board, and one representative of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to go into the whole question and to suggest the ways and means for putting an end to the present deadlock and suggest a scheme whereby the men could be absorbed without unnecessary suffering and without loss of efficiency of service.

One need of the hour is adequate relief to the families of the G. I. P. strikers who have not been so far reinstated I appeal to the public of Bombay and to contribute their mite for alleviating the sufferings of the G. I. P. Railway workers and families and to send all contributions to me as the Treasurer of the Bombay General Strike Committee as early as possible at 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

AVIATION IN PERSIA.

—:o:—

Training School Opened.

Persia is of late trying to open an Aviation school in the suburbs of her capital in order to turn out efficient aviation officers who would take charge of the civil planes to work between her provincial centres. She has accordingly managed to conclude agreements with the German Junkers Company which has also undertaken to open an aviation institution in Turkey, to make necessary preparations for the opening of a school. About no Germen engineers have arrived in Persia for opening a small factory of aeroplanes, and His Majesty the Shah is personally supervising the construction works

The strengthening of military aviation in Persia is receiving the particular attention of the Government for the last few years. Persia has deputed to France England and Russia a number of her officers to learn aviation. The first of the batches consisting 14 officers is expected to return to Persia very shortly, and will be placed in charge of about 30 planes with the Persian army which have already done a remarkable service in extinguishing the fire of rebellion, and pacifying internal disturbance during the last few years.

It is also understood that an aviation association is proposed to be started in Persia by influential persons of the Empire in order to encourage the youths to learn and specialise in that art. and to collect donations from rich and patriotic people in order to purchase larger numbers of planes and present them to the Persian army.

For the naval equipments the Persian Government has made provisions for the first time, in her new budget. It appears that besides the possession of minor vessels, the Government is determined to secure a naval fleet in the Persian Sea which will not only suffice to cruise the coasts but also offer defence in times of necessity.—"Muslim Outlook."

RUTHLESS WAR ON SOCIAL EVIL.

—:o:—

Turkish Government's Stern Measures.

—:o:—

The Turkish Government has launched a ruthless war against public and private adultery.

The law provides for the expulsion of every alien subject who is guilty of adultery. The programme lays down that no brothel whatever shall be opened in any place in Turkey and that the present immoral institutions shall be closed down henceforth.

The instructions further provide for the prevention of the causes of prostitution, and in this connection every person who ventures to address ladies in the public paths or public resorts or invites persons towards fornication or adultery, shall be liable to legal punishment.

The Home Ministry has in addition to the instructions on the point threatened the officers concerned with suspension and trial if they abuse their trust in the discharge of such delicate duties as pertain to public morals and welfare.

The Turkish Police Department has accordingly undertaken to commence work in accordance with the spirit of these instructions, and is taking census of private and public brothels for the object of closing them down as soon as possible.—"Muslim Outlook."

THE ELEVEN POINTS OF MAHATMAJI.

(Continued from page 6.)

ment went on exporting it's monopolised opium to the Celestial addict. So the Government of India were ordered by their masters at "Home" to stop Opium sales to China. They obeyed and sacrificed ten crores of revenue at a time when the aggregate revenues of the Indian Government were about 120 crores. The Opium revenue was derived from no burden on the Indian taxpayer. The Indian politician, however, perceived that the Chinaman was his brother in misery! Rather than assist, even indirectly and involuntarily, in the continued degradation of the Chinese, the Indian leaders whole-heartedly supported the Government of India in their decision to drop the Opium traffic! Their support was all the more creditable, because the Government of India had no intention to compensate for this sacrifice by any reduction in their unproductive military charges, or extravagant civil administration. The deficit caused by the abandonment of the Opium revenue had to be made good by additional taxation on the Indian tax-payer of an equal amount The discontinuance of the Opium revenue was spread over some years, it is true! and not quite as a miracle accomplished in a day. But what of that? It is the principle of the policy that matters, the gesture embodied in that episode that counts.

PRESENT POLICY A DISTANT COUSIN OF PROHIBITION.

A similar gesture to-day with reference to the Drink Traffic will mean a loss of some 20 crores of revenue to the several provincial Governments, if they mean business. Twenty crores out of the aggregate of three hundred crores represents a much smaller percentage of loss than 10 crores out of 120 crores of opium revenue did in the first decade of the century. And the abolition of the Liquor Revenue will be a direct boon to Indians, not only in the shape of the relief from the tax-burden: but also in regard to the saving made in wasteful consumption which the Drink Bill of the nation represents to-day. Government agreed to the abolition of the Opium Revenue in less than ten years; why can they not sacrifice this sinful income for the sake of Indian tax-payers in less than five years? Why should they want 25 years to make a virtue of a vice-suppression? The Prohibitionist will, of course, demand an instant and entire stoppage of the drink business in the country. But if Government offer a solemn pledge that they would see the last of this revenue in a definite period of less than five years; that even that period,—as a maximum—is intended to admit of a proper concerting of the necessary administrative measures for the prevention of illicit traffic, and for the perfection of compensatory measures; that if within the period so defined, the objective is attained at an earlier stage, they would not frustrate such an achievement,—if they offer such assurances in an honest spirit, the demand for Prohibition would have been very materially, if not textually, conceded. Will Government offer these assurances? Will they show themselves as sincerely sympathetic, as their stray professions are sometimes paraded to represent them to be,—for window-dressing purposes? Of course, they will not be allowed to remedy one evil by perpetuating ten others. The Eleven Points are a synthetic demand of the Indian people. They are not mutually exclusive or inconsistent requirements. And it is not impossible in the least for a truly sincere Government to achieve all of these simultaneously. Prohibition is the first,—the acid-test of this sincerity. Other Governments have achieved it. Our Government have accomplished it in regard to Opium for China. Why can they not repeat their achievement for the benefit of India and the Indians?

(To Be Continued.)

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What the People Say

"CATHOLICISM AND EDUCATION."

Jesuits And Rationalists.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read Dr. D'Avoine's long and meaningless diatribe in "The Chronicle". It is long since I read such 'fustian.' As a humble "Seeker" after truth, kindly allow me to reply. The impression this good erstwhile "Catholic" seeks to convey is that it is quite impossible for a man belong to the Catholic faith and at the same be "a rational being". One would suppose there are no learned minds—and that there have never been learned minds in the fold of the Church. Has your contributor ever heard of that great "living encyclopedia" the late Lord Acton? What about Cardinal Newman? What about Lord Chief Justice Russell of Kil Rowen—generally regarded as one of the most powerful minds in the history of the legal profession in England? And what about the mightiest statesman and soldier that has ever appeared on this earth—the great Napoleon? Was he not superlatively great in all that pertained to war and administration? We read that just before this "greatest warrior and administrator, of all the ages" was laid to rest,—he gave instructions in his will—he declared—"I die in communion with the apostolical Roman Church in whose bosom I was born." It is true that for "reasons of state", he had a quarrel with the Holy See, but before he died he "confessed" all his sins and begged for 'Extreme Unction' to be administered. Then what about the greatest soldier of the last great war Marshal Foch? I suppose in the eyes of narrow-minded "Rationalists"—he is also a "mere ignoramus"? The fact is, "Rationalists", like Dr. C. L. D'Avoine, have no sense of proportion, and no sense of the ridiculous, Laughably enough, all these persons claim to be "Rational" beings. I submit the word "Rationalist" is entirely a misnomer as applied to these people.

It is perfectly absurd for example, to cite Mr. Leckey; his outlook was narrow and hopelessly biased, when he wrote of things of the spirit: and who is the fool in any case, who dares say that Leckey (whose works are in these days never read)—is to be compared wits Acton as a historian? He is a mere pigmy to that great man. Further, it is sheer ignorance to assert that—"the Moors preserved Europe from barbarism." It is all absurd nonsense. There was a revival of learning in Europe soon after the art of printing was invented. It should be forgotten also, that from the tenth to the fifteenth century, there were numerous calamities in Europe. The "Black Death" alone reduced the population by over one half. People did not wander abroad. In the 16th century, contact was again restored, and there was a "revival" in Art, Science and Literature. I have made enquiries and I am assured that it is also wholly false to state that "the famous Encyclical of 1864, placed a ban on the liberty of conscience and free enquiry"—and so forth. The Church from time to time has been compelled to take disciplinary action against enthusiasts and so-called "Reformers" as was in the case of Savanorala, who was a Dominion Monk of Florence. He became a "Dictator of Florence". But on the "Rack" he confessed that he had "falsely claimed supernatural powers", and was very properly put to death having regard to the state of the times, and "the interest of the Church". "Rationalists" would perform precisely the same deeds to-day were they in the possession of power. I hear some one say: "Holy Russia"!!—the "spiritual home" of "Rationalists" of the twentieth century. Why do "Bombay Catholics" swallow all what Dr. D'Avoine says—as Gospel? I am surprised.—Yours, etc.,

A SEEKER.

PARSI HEADGEAR AND SWADESHI.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with great interest the correspondence of Mr. Jamshed Lakdawalla in your issue of the 17th instant and beg to give some practical suggestions on the subject.

Since 1921 some Parsis along with myself have been using Swadeshi cloth. Our Khadi garment first made, then, was our 'Sudra'. As we religiously believe that our 'Sacred Thread' should be only handspun and handwoven, so our garment should be. Some have taken to using all pure Khadi clothes while many have been using Indian mill made clothes and partly Khadi since 1921.

As in the case of your correspondent, I experienced some difficulty with regard to our black caps, but we soon overcame this, by getting thick Khadi cloth dyed to black colour and made it into blacks caps, which very nearly resemble our black foreign velvet caps. Besides this the cost per such Swadeshi cap comes hardly to 10 annas.

I don't see why your correspondent should worry about black Parsi caps sonly. Even as regards our Parsi Fentas, Mr. B. F. Bharucha has been good enough to secure the services of one who can make not only Swadeshi Parsi caps but Fentas as well. I hope Mr. Bharucha will enlighten us further on this subject.—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI KHADI-ITE.

SMALLPOX IN ASHRAM.

—:o:—

To The Edito of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The fact that three unvaccinated children died of smallpox at Mr. Gandhi's residence has been claimed by the advocates of vaccination as a proof of the unwisdom of allowing children to remain unvaccinated. The fact is either forgotten or disregarded that large numbers of vaccinated children have died of smallpox. Statistics showing the classification of smallpox cases into vaccinated and unvaccinated are never very trustworthy for reasons which are obvious to any student of the subject. The director of a London smallpox hospital, who gave evidence before the English Royal Commission on vaccination admitted that in the rush and bustle of a smallpox epidemic it is difficult to ensure correct classification of the cases. Vaccination marks are often hidden by the smallpox eruption, and it is also a fact that in some persons they tend to disappear.

There is no likelihood that unvaccinated persons would be classified as vaccinated persons, but in many former epidemics of smallpox in England, it has been proved that vaccinated persons have been classified as unvaccinated.

Despite this difficulty in regard to smallpox statistics, the fact remains that vaccinated children under ten years of age have died of smallpox as shown by the official records. In the London epidemic of 1870-72 there were 98 vaccinated deaths under ten years of age; at the Homerton hospital from 1873-84, there were 736 vaccinated deaths under ten years of age; and in Germany in the years 1896-10, there were 17 vaccinated deaths under 10 years of age.

No one claims that unvaccinated children will not die of smallpox if attacked by that disease. All anti-vaccinists claim is that some vaccinated children die of smallpox, and that some unvaccinated children recover from that disease. The vaccinal condition makes no difference. If the constitution is weakly, the child will probably die in any case. A large number of Indian parents have children who have recovered from smallpox, some of them vaccinated and some of them unvaccinated children.

Anti-Vaccinists have two main objections to vaccination, namely, that the operation frequently causes serious disease, and sometimes death, and that it is based on cruelty to animals. They also feel that reliance on vaccination distracts attention from the true cause of disease. An examination of the history of smallpox shows that in no country has that disease ever really been conquered until the sanitary and economic conditions had improved.—Your etc.,

L. LOAT.

25, Denison House,
296, Vauxhall Bridge Road,
Westminster, S. W. 1.
March 31,

"JEWS AND PASSOVER."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a pity that my co-religionist Mr. Sargon has been offended by Mr. Wadia's letter on Passover! For a man with a sense of proportion it will be very hard to believe the story of the deliverence of Israel from the Egyptian slavery. Even supposing the story of the "Angle of death" was true I don't think any one who has the spirit of reason and tolerance would appreciate such wholesale massacre of non-Israels for the sake of delivering the Israel from the slavery. It must be understood that the Israel went to Egypt to become the slaves of the Egyptians because of the terrible famine through the invitation and the influence of Joseph who was one of the lime-lights of the race of Israel. As for prophet Moses; he started his career as the leader of Israel by first breaking one of the ten commandments, i.e. "thou shall not kill". If Mr. Sargon had cared to go through the numerous writings of Mr. Wadia he would surely have come to know that Mr. Wadia was trying his very best to purge his religion from many superstitions. As for the intolerance of Mr. Wadia I am afraid my co-religionist is mistaken.—Yours, etc.,

JACOB SOLOMON.

II.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I see in your issue of the 19th instant that Mr. David J. Sargon is very indignant with Mr. D. R. D. Wadia for writing on the Jewish Passover. I am afraid Mr. Sargon takes the matter too seriously. Mr. Wadia in a facetious manner was only trying to point out the legendary character of the Passover festival which Mr. Sargon, of course, takes to be historical. Perhaps in trying to be humourous Mr. Wadia has unwittingly offered some of your Jewish readers and knowing him will as I do I am sure he will be sorry that his letter has produced this result. Mr. Wadia is perhaps unaware that the Jews are very touchy on religious questions that affect their belief though it is strange that learned Jews, themselves, have shown the legendary character of the Mosaic and other stories that adorn their Bible. See Encyclopedia Biblica Mr. Sargon, who I understand, is an educated young man talks of the intolerance of Mr. Wadia. I think he is wrong there. A criticism does not mean intolerance. Mr. Wadia if I understood him well was deploring that Jewish parents compel their children to go through these archaic ceremonies in a manner that is repellent to many of them who recognize their absurdities. Mr. Sargon, himself, may perform all this with a gusto that is in strange contrast with modern education which he claims to possess. He is also wrong when he says that learned men who have tried to appraize the Bible in its true light have come and gone but the Bible is still what it was believed to be. This is a strange argument. These learned men have precisely reduced the Bible to a mere human production with all the imperfections to be expected from editors of a barbaric period. Mr. Sargon may not admit this, but this is the verdict of the learned world and Mr. Sargon is not likely to appreciate this unless he studies Higher Criticism with an unblassed mind.—Yours, etc.,

PRO-SEMITIC.

"SWADESHI UMBRELLAS."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the appeal of Mr. D. S. Joshi to the mercantile community for getting ready Swadeshi umbrellas, in your issue of the 18th instant I have to inform him and the other members of the public through the medium of your esteemed paper that Mr. Madanlal Jalan, an enthusiastic and enterprising young Marwari, will open a Swadeshi Chhatri Bhandar (i.e. Swadeshi Umbrella Mart) from Monday next i.e. 21st instant at 214 Kalbadevi Road where umbrellas of pure Khaddar and mill-made cloth will be available at prices to suit all pockets.—Yours, etc.,

V. R. BUKREDIVALA.
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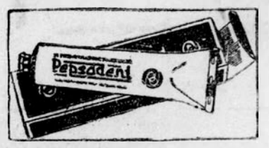

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(From Our Correspondent.)
ANJAR, April 20.

The Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad commenced its sitting here this evening under the presidentship of Janab Yakub Husen Saheb of Madras.

Mr. Amratlal Oza, Chairman of Reception Committee, in his address attributed the present position of Cutch to customs and the currency policy of the State and want of education among the masses.

The President discussed Dominion Status and Round Table Conference questions and asked for Responsible Government for Indian States. He deplored Hindu-Muslim difference and said subjects of Native States had no real ground for communal dissension, just as British India had.

He said the majority community should consider the minority community as a younger brother and should try to pacify them, even if their demands are unjust.

The Conference officials invited the Maharao of Cutch to grace the Conference by his presence, adding that his visit would be much appreciated and would add to the cordial relationship between State and subjects. His Highness sent a message through his secretary, thanking the Conference for invitation but informing it of his inability to visit.

Over Two Thousand Delegates.

(From A Correspondent.)
ANJAR, April 21.

The first session of the Cutchee Peoples Conference at Anjar began on Sunday afternoon. Amid great enthusiasm. The attendance of delegates and visitors exceeded two thousand. Work began with songs pertaining to prayers and patriotism after which Amritalal Ojha, Chairman, Reception Committee, M.L.C. Representative Delegate International Federation at Geneva from Associated Indian Chambers of Commerce, delivered an address and was frequently cheered. The election of Janab Yakoobhaisan as president was proposed by the retiring president, Mr. Tairsee and was supported by Nagarseth Bhuj, Jusab Alarkhia Patel of Mandir and other delegates from every district of Cutch and was carried amid continued cheers. Mr. Yakubhusan having occupied the chair, delivered his presidential address in Hindusthani first introducing it in Cutchee his mother tongue.

—:o:—

In the course of his presidential address delivered at the Cutchee Peoples' Conference held on Sunday, Janab Yakub Hasean said:—

If the new orientation that has of late been given to the policy of the State in respect of communications had taken place a few decades ago and the railway that now runs from the capital town of Bhuj to Kandla had been constructed at least thirty or forty years before and the lines that would connect Anjar with Bhachan the centre of cotton districts and other proposed lines instead of being projects for the near and distant future had become accomplished facts of the long past, and if the port of Kundla "where steamers drawing 32 feet will be able to come alongside the wharves at all states of the tides" and in all seasons including the monsoons when ports like Mandvi remain closed, was constructed quarter of a century ago, Cutch would not have fallen on the evil days as she has now.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The export and import trade has been ruined, industries have nearly been destroyed, the silver and enamel work for which Cutch was famous, the beautiful embroidering for which this State was noted and the manufacture of silk and cotton are languishing; and last but not the least, for want of irrigation which would have made the land independent of the vicissitudes of the monsoons to a large extent, agriculture has grievously suffered.

Presence of iron and coal in close proximity has made England industriously what she is today. Both iron and coal are found in Cutch but there is no enterprise to explore and work them.

THE GREATER CUTCH.

And yet to-day in Bombay and elsewhere Cutchees are in the front ranks of traders, merchants and industrialists. It is only the Little Chtch that is confined between Rann in the gulf, the Greater Cutch is beyond these borders from a colony of which consisting of about 2,000 Cutchees in the town of Madras, I have brought a message of courage and noble ambition to you the stay-at-home Little Cutchees.

GREAT POLITICAL AWAKENING.

Those who took the initiative to found this Parishad deserve congratulations for their foresight and timely action, for the Parishad has been brought into existence not a day too soon. There is a great political awakening throughout India and people in Indian States are as much anxious as their brethren in British India to make up leeway and get as quickly abreast of advanced nations as possible. Organisations of classes and masses are necessary to accelerate the rate of progress. Annual conferences are, therefore, needed to take stock of the situation from time to time and correct mistakes of the past and devise fresh means for greater progress in the future. We must emulate the example of those who are far in advance of us and set good example to those who are behind us, so that healthy competition may be created between States and States, between Provinces and Provinces and between Provinces and States.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS.

India's legitimate claim to Dominion Status in the Commonwealth of Nations associated with Great Britain has been unequivocally recognized, and it has been truly said by Lord Irwin, among others, that how soon we attain this desired goal entirely depends on our capacity to produce a united national India. By united india I do not only mean the union of the two principal elements of population—the Hindu and Muslim—that constitute the Indian nation but also the combination of British India and Indian States. A Round Table Conference of the representatives of British India, Indian States and the British Cabinet was needed to solve this great problem and at the instance of Lord Irwin the British Cabinet would be arranging one to take place in London at no distant date.

INDIA A DOMINION.

It is unthinkable that British India should cease to be a dependency and become a Dominion and an equal member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and yet at the same time the Indian States continue to retain their present form of helpless dependency looking to Great Britain to defend the individual States not against foreign attack but against encroachment or aggression of the Free Self-Governing India. India can become a Dominion only as a whole and the Provinces and States incorporated into a Commonwealth can owe their common allegiance to the constitutional King of Great Britain as other Dominions do. It is not contemplated, at any rate it is not my view, that when the present form of the Government of India is replaced by a Government that would be responsible to the people of British India, that the new Government of India should exercise the same paramount power over the Rulers of Indian States as the present Government does in the name of the Crown. We, the British Indians, are practically asking the Princes to become part and parcel of the new Government of India and share with their colleagues, the representatives of the Provinces, the full responsibilities of controlling and defending the whole of India.

INDIAN STATES

Indian States are at present in various stages of development. While some are almost as advanced as the Provinces in British India, where members of the State Legislatures have the right of interpellation, making recommendations, considering the budget and criticising the administration, others are very primitive and antiquated. I am very sorry to say that, Cutch far from being in the first category giving the people a voice in the counils of state, has not even provided any kind of channel through which His Highness's subjects may represent their grievances and express their desires to the Maha Rao. This type of autocratic rule is not at all in keeping with the spirit of the times, and it is high time that some reforms are formulated and introduced in this State without delay.

NATION-BUILDING PROGRAMME

In the nation-building programme of India as a whole the people of the States have as great a part to play as the people of British India. It would be short-sighted policy on the part of a Prince to look askance at such activities of his subjects as have for their object the betterment of the lot of the people, the removal of their disabilities, the redress of their grievances, safeguarding of their rights, the promotion of their interests, the improvement of the administration and the ultimate establishment of a system of responsible government in the State. This is a legitimate and natural proiess of self-realization for the people of a country, and the people who have become conscious of and responsive to its demands, deserve encouragement at the hands of the ruler and not bafflement of their patriotic endeavours.

GUJRATI CULTURE.

You will now see that I have, through a circuitous way, come back to my starting point—Cutch—in Gujrat. Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujrat form one geographical entity, and as in the case of the Punjab we speak Cutchee in the State but Gujrati is our language of culture, correspondence and business, and Cutchees and Kathiawaries have every racial and cultural affinity with the Gujratees. We must all strive together to build up and raise the standard of Gujrati culture to a high stage of development and also bring about more cohesion among the various sections that constitute the Gujrati people.

IMPORT DUTY.

Owing to the inflated rate of exchange the purchasing power of a kori has been reduced on the one hand, while on the other the prices of the commodities have been considerably raised by imposing heavy import duty on the merchandise brought into the State. I am told that the imports suffer an additional handicap because the Raj calculates the value of the goods at the rate of 3?9 koris to a rupee and not at the current rate of exchange. Thus the 14 per cent. duty on cloth, for example, is really 50 per cent. "ad volorem a'la kori!! The fact that the Customs duty is purely for the purpose of raising revenue and not for protecting any local industry or trade makes its imposition all the more irksome, and the burden is borne by the consumer without any corresponding relief in the shape of the benefit from the prosperity of the local industries that the duty would have protected.

AGRICULTURE.

I have pointed out in the beginning how agriculture has suffered for want of irrigation. It is a matter of great satisfaction that His Highness the Maha Rao has been devoting his close attention to this subject during the last five years, add that an irrigation engineer is engaged in planning a suitable scheme for conserving surface water and simplifying the raising of subsoil water. The system of collecting land revenue in kind instead of in cash requires to be scrutinised, revised and reformed. I am told that the ryo's are often unnecessarily harassed by the low-paid officials.

EXPORT DUTY.

I have failed to see any justification for the levy of a duty on the export of certain produce and manufactured articles from the State. This subject requires close study and much discrimination will be needed if it is eventually found necessary to retain the duty on some specified products.

EDUCATION.

I will not insult the intelligence of any of you who are present here, much less the highly cultivated intelligence of His Highness the Maha Rao of Cutch who, to the stores of knowledge he had derived from school education, has added considerably through his experiences and observations in his extensive travels in Europe and elsewhere, by my enunciating the copybook maxim that education is the prime and the greatest necessity of a people in the modern times. If action is to be regarded as the practical exposition of the intelligent grasp of a principle, I am sorry to say that in no Indian State the gulf between practice and precept as regards education is so wide as in Cutch. The 8 per cent. literacy of the population is very unsatisfactory and it is time that the question of mass education is tackled in right earnest.

Referring to Hindu-Muslim Unity:—

"One would have thought that this Hindu-Muslim conflict which is entirely the outcome of the communal fight for constitutional rights in British India would be confined to British India alone, and that Indian States would be absolutely free from this rancour. But to our great sorrow and humiliation this poison has attacked the people in Indian India also. I had no inkling whatever of the fact, when I accepted the presidentship of the Parishad, that the fact, when I accepted the presidentship of the Parishad, that the relations between the two communities in Cutch, particularly in this town of Anjar, were so strained that the Cutchee Musalmans, instead of offering me the welcome I had a right to expect from them, were constraine din the beginning to advise me to forego the pleasure and honour of presiding over this Conference and rendering some little service to my homeland. I wrote to them in reply that the existence of the communal tension is additional reason, and the anxious desire to bring about a proper settlement of their differences provided further incentive to visit Anjar and I would consider it a great achievement if my presence in your midst will facilitate the restoration of the good relations on the subsistence of which and "on the subsistence of which and "on the absence of all communal dissension within your borders," His Excellency the Viceroy congratulated His Highness the Maha Rao only two years ago.

NATIONAL EMANCIPATION.

We have a great struggle before us, and we have to consolidate all our energies, pool all our resources, press into service all our faculties in the great task of uplifting our beloved Cutch to the status of a highly advanced State to take her proper place in the great future Commonwealth of India, and we Musalmans and Hindus in Indian India as well as in British India cannot afford or have time to dissipate our energies in family quarrels when such a tremendous work of national emancipation demands our all absorbing attention.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1930.

SITUATION QUIET AT CHITTAGONG.

"Insurgents" Take Away Revolvers And Ammunition.

HILLS SEARCHED FOR CULPRITS.

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The District Magistrate, Chittagong, reports that all was quiet there last night. Five arrests were made yesterday. Four motor cars used in the attack on the armouries have been seized and five guns were seized in the course of searches.

According to another report received in Calcutta the Eastern Frontier Rifles arrived at Chittagong at 5 30 this morning by special route after transhipment. Serious railway accident at Dhoom was caused by the removal of several lengths of rail with the intent to derail mail train from Chittagong but a ballast train from Laksam was derailed instead.

TELEGRAPH LINES CUT.

Telegraph lines were cut near the scene of the accident and also near Laksam. The movements of the revolutionaries after the occurrence are obscure. Sixty persons took part in the outrage and of these a number is believed to be hiding in the hills. One 303 rifle, twelve revolvers and fifty-five muskets are not accounted for and are believed to have been taken with the revolvers and musket ammunition.

Five rests have been made of whom two are said to have recent injuries on them. Search of the hills near the town is in progress. The town itself appears quiet.—A. P.

—:o:—

S. VIVEKANAND'S BROTHER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Four More Arrests In Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, April 21.

On arrival at Sealdah Station from the Rajshahi Conference, Mr. Arunchandra Guha, Proprietor of the Saraswati Press, Dr Bupen Dutt, brother of Swami Vivekanand, and Mr. Hari Kumar Chakravorty, Secretary of the B P. C. C. were arrested by the Railway Police. It is stated that they were required to sign a bond but they refused and so were taken to the Police lock-up. It is believed that the arrests are in connection with Saturday's search.

Mr. Jagannatha Prasad, President of the Barrackpore Congress Committee, was arrested for selling contraband salt.—Free Press.

FALSE RUMOUR ABOUT SIKHS.

They Hold Religions Meeting.

CALCUTTA, April 20.

There was an unfounded rumour that Sikhs would bring out a procession inspite of Police restrictions that had caused some panic in South Calcutta. There were elaborate Police precautions.

On enquiry it is learnt Sikhs were holding weekly religious gathering in Gurdwara where this evening a large meeting was held. Besides Sikhs, Messrs Satishchandra Das-Gupta, J. C. Gupta and other leaders attended. Resolutions were passed condemning the Police action during the last hartal and appealing to Sikhs to remain non-violent in face of provocation, urging the use of Khaddar to give up drink and sympathising with those that were arrested.

ARRESTS AT DACCA.

—:o:—

DACCA, April 21.

Nareshchandra Guha, Secretary, Dacca District Students' Association, Messrs. Nirendra Majumdar, Sushilchandra Sarkar and Dhireschandra Bhattacherjee were arrested yesterday morning under Section 151 C.R.P.C. Jaindrakasu Majumdar, Jatinraprasad Chakkraverty and Mukyapal, student, National Medical Institute, were also arrested under Section 147 and 353 I.P.C. It is understood that all the six persons arrested for breaking sedition law have been released unconditionally. —Free Press.

ARRESTS AT FARIDPUR.

—:o:—

FARIDPUR, April 21.

Late yesterday night Bijaychandra Banerjee, Secretary, Publicity Board, District Civil Disobedience Committee, was arrested under Section 151 C.R.P.C.—Free Press.

ARREST AT KUSHTIA.

—:o:—

KUSHTIA, April 21.

Sarojranjan Acharya, ex-Assistant Secretary, Congress, was arrested under Section 151 this morning.—Free Press.

ARREST AT MUZAFFARPUR.

—:o:—

MUZAFFARPUR, April 21.

Banendranath Roychaudhury, District Organiser, Hindustani Sevadal, was arrested under Section 117 I.P.C.—Free Press.

ARRESTS AT BERHAMPORE.

—:o:—

BERHAMPORE, April 21.

Police arrested yesterday morning Mr. Nripenmaitra and Mr. Jatinsinha.—Free Press.

POLICE SEARCH IN CHITTAGONG HILLS

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

CALCUTTA, April 21.

A communique says:—

The following report has been received from the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal at Chittagong:

"Have just returned from eight hours' search of the hills north of Chittagong. Operations were extremely difficult on account of the hill country and the dense jungle. Failed to get into touch but obtained unmistakable evidence of their recent presence in the shape of paper coverings of police cartridges, badges, bandages and petrol. Now believe all gang to be in hills. Resuming operations in hills to-morrow morning. Night passed quietly. No information of whereabouts of gang received yet. All information received confirms original conclusion that outrage was work of terrorist revolutionary party."—A. P.

ARREST WITHOUT WARRANTS.

NEW POWERS CONFERRED ON OFFICIALS IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, April 21.

By a Gazette Extraordinary, the Governor-in-Council in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1930, has authorised all First Class Magistrates and Police Officers above the rank of Sub-Inspector to arrest without warrant persons against whom reasonable suspicion exists.

Special rules are promulgated authorising the members of the Visiting Committee to visit restrained persons in private and bring complaint to the District Magistrate's notice.—Free Press.

ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

Of the young men arrested on Saturday, Kalikumar Sen, Abdul Rezzak and Kiran Mookerjee of the Bengal Jute Workers' Union have been released.

The gunshop of Nursing Daw in Old Chinabazar was visited by police this afternoon and it is reported that about two hundred guns were taken away, being in excess of the quantity allowed.

His Excellency the Governor left for Darjeeling to-night.—A.P.

CONTRABAND SALT MANUFACTURE IN BOMBAY

The police raid on Satyagrahi Volunteers in the Esplanade Maidan on Monday.

Mr. B. G. Kher who was arrested at Ville Parle on Sunday.

THE CHITTAGONG AFFAIR

—:o:—

British Press Comments.

The biggest type is employed by London morning papers for headings on Chittagong affair and reenforcement of Bengal Ordinance is commended editorially.

"Daily Chronicle" says that the measure is inevitable to deal with senseless outrage.

"Daily Telegraph" hopes that powers which were effective seven years ago will be equally effective in rooting out the present more daring conspiracy which must be placed to Gandhi's account.

"Times" says that used with discrimination and necessary firmness, the emergency powers should enable Government to forestall further outrages.

"Morning Post" expresses the opinion that Lord Irwin has made grave mistake in abrogating his own laws, ignoring sedition spread under cover of political demands.—Reuter.

RALLYING THE MODERATES

Government's Policy.

LONDON, April 20.

"Sunday Times" says:—It is apparent that Gandhi and his associates are striving by all means to provoke Government into strong measures hoping that more Moderate nationalists may then take offence and decline to attend the Conference. The Government of India have based their policy of watchful waiting in the belief that Moderates will, when time comes, co-operate effectively with the authorities in making the Commission's recommendations palatable to educated India. We hope that such belief is justified though Moderates' views regarding Dominion Status have yet to be made clear.—Free Press Beam Service.

DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA.

"Only When It Is Safe!"

LANSBURY'S PHILOSOPHY.

LONDON, April 20.

The situation in India was extremely difficult, declared Mr. Lansbury in a speech at Bournemouth when he emphasised that the Labourites' aim was Dominion Status "whenever we are able to carry it safely to Indian people".

He added that Lord Irwin and Mr. Wedgwood Benn, who were bearing the burden to-day, "have above any other two men in the world best, noblest and most honest feelings towards the people of India and if given the chance, they will do all possible to help Indians to realise things uppermost in their hearts." Meanwhile, "we are faced with a situation which no Government can ignore and these two men who are dealing with the situation in a manful fashion deserve sympathy and encouragement of us all".—Reuter.

Mr. Lansbury believed that the future of the race depended on union, not merely in trade but in understanding and sympathy between the great masses in China, India and throughout Asia. He did not know how "our friends in India are going to act in future".

"NONSENSE."

Mr. Lansbury said that in every movement, especially a movement like Labour Movement, there was bound to be compromise of some sort when one was trying to pursue ideal in circumstances that were not ideal. "When you are dead", he said, "you no longer have to submit to compromise, but to boast of your consistency is sheer unadulterated nonsense".

MESTION FOR MORE REPRESSION.

—:o:—

Britain's "Obligations."

LONDON, April 20.

British Press are giving prominence to news from India relating to outbreaks of violence in Calcutta Karachi and Chittagong. Editorial comments are few but these incidents are utilised for propogation of pet views outside editorial columns.

In a contribution to "Sunday Times" Lord Meston says "reflections are prompted by recent outbreaks. Firstly, outstanding feeling is that having regard to unpleasant task of repression of disorder, which local authorities have to face, they require to be supported whatever reasonable measures they find necessary to take.

Further our steady refusal to mix up sentiment with our sense of duty is noteworthy. Secondly we may now abandon all attempts to secure calm atmosphere for the reception and discussion of the report of Simon Commission and we may proceed to deal with it in our own way.

Thirdly we may note the strength of prima facie case which exists for retaining law and order in British hands, during the next stage of political advance however badly this precaution may rhyme with nationalist catchwords as, Provincial Autonomy, Dominion Status etc."—Free Press Beam Service.

Mr. Wandrekar, pleader, who was arrested on Sunday at Ville Parle.

JAPANESE DIET SESSION.

—:o:—

Lively Time For Govt. Expected.

LONDON, April 20.

Tokio.—A special three-week session of the Diet necessitated by the dissolution in January and elections in February opens tomorrow and, it is expected, will be very lively, despite Government's clear majority, as the Opposition will attack on three main lines namely (1) business depression (2) unemployment and (3) "Governments failure to insist on Japans three primary claims at Naval Conference."—Reuter.

"ILLEGAL" ARRESTS AT RAJSHAHI.

Provincial Conference President In Custody.

BENGAL'S WOMEN TO THE FORE.

RAJSHAHI, April 20.

Messrs. Bepin Behari Ganguly, President of the Bengal Provincial Conference, Pratula Ganguly, President of the All-Bengal Youth League Conference, Benkim Mukherjee, President of the Young Comrades' League, and Trilokya Chakravarty President of the Workers' Conference, who were arrested this morning were produced before the Sub-Divisional Officer.

ARRESTS ILLEGAL.

The Police reported that they were arrested under Section 151 Cr. P. C. and prayed for custody, to which Mr. Hariprasad Banerji, and eminent lawyer who is present here in connection with the Lawyers' Conference, protested saying that the arrests were illegal in the absence of specific offences against them.

The Magistrate hearing both sides directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 500 but all the accused refused to be released on bail and so were taken to hajat.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

With the President of the Conference arrested this morning, today's sitting met under the shadow of gloom under the presidency of Mr. Lalit Mohan Das. Proceedings were businesslike and discussions brief.

After a short and neat speech by the President asking all to hush up all differences and dissensions, resolutions were passed unanimously expressing admiration at the sacrifice of late Jatin Das and Phoongy Wizaya, reiterating Complete Independence as the national goal, condemning the repressive policy launched by Government referring specially to Messrs. Subhash Bose and J. M. Sen-Gupta and other Satyagraha victims ,and exhorting the country men to join civil disobedience.

Five Satyagrahis were arrested at Contai. Several people were appointed special constables and on their refusal to work were being harassed by the Police being posted in their houses.

Three ladies from Calcutta, including Srimati Santi Devi, Secretary of the Ladies' Civil Disobedience Committee, are here addressing meetings of Satyagrahis.—Free Press.

COMMUNIST CLASH WITH POLICE.

Three Killed In All.

LONDON, April 21.

Leipzig.—A concentration of Young Communists from all parts of the country, demonstrating in the afternoon, collided with the police. Both sides used fire-arms. One policeman and two Communists were killed.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES IN CAIRO.

Cairo.—The Prince of Wales completed several days' busy programme here and departed for Port Said to embark on the steamer 'Rawalpindi" for Marseilles.—Reuter.

Church Fire At Cotesti.

LONDON, April 20.

Bukharest.—Further details of the fire in the church at Cotesti show that the priest, when fire broke out, most courageously tried to avert panic and continued to read the gospel in loud voice until he was overwhelmed by smoke and flames. Many bodies show traces of bites.

Panic stricken people lost all control in vain struggles to escape. They were so closely packed that in many cases only heads were charred and bodies were hardly touched. It is stated that the tiny door, the only exit, was blocked by an old woman who lay down in front of it and refused to move before her two sisters who were still in the blazing building, were rescued.—Reuter.

PERSIAN FINANCE MINISTER.

TEHERAN, April 20.

The Persian Premier has assumed the portfolio of Finance.—Reuter.

MUSLIM KINGS EXCHANGE COMPLIMENTS

—:o:—

LONDON, April 20.

Very friendly letters have recently been exchanged between King Nadir Shah of Afghanistan and Emir Feisal of Iraq, both expressing hopes for stronger tie of friendship between two Moslem countries.—Reuter.

ENEMIES OF THE SOVIET.

—:o:—

Banished From Ukraine.

LONDON, April 21.

The great theatre at Kharkoff says a message from Riza was well filled for trial of fortyfive members of "Union for liberation of Ukraine", charged with plotting to overthrow the Soviet power in Ukraine. The trial was conducted in an excited atmosphere, due to social eminence of the accused, thirtyseven of whom were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from three to ten years. The remainder were banished from Ukraine.—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S NEW CHIEF JUDGE.

—:o:—

Mr. Beaumont K. C. Appointed.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. J. W. F. Beaumont, K.C., as Chief Justice of Bombay in succession to Sir Amberson Marten.

2 EUROPEAN SHOT NEAR KHYBER PASS.

IMPERIAL BANK EMPLOYEES.

PESHAWAR CITY, April 20.

Two European employees of the Imperial Bank who had gone to see the Khyber Pass were shot dead while returning in a motor at Michni Kandau, midway between Landkotal and Landikhana by, it is alleged, a Mohmand havildar of the Khassadars who it is alleged was himself shot dead by a Shinwari havildar of the Khassadars on duty. The dead bodies have been brought to Peshawar for burial to-morrow.—A. P.

THE KHYBER OUTRAGE

—:o:—

Assailant Suffering From Maningitis.

SIMLA, April 21.

Official report has been received of the outrage in the neighbourhood of Khyber, on two Imperial Bank officials, Messrs. Dunsmore and Hutchinson, who were shot dead by Khanasadar Havildar at Michni Kandau, an outpost of Khyber. Medical evidence has disclosed that the assailant was suffering from maningitis.—A.P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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